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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30
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No. 18 978. 號三十七百九千八萬一第 日七十月二年未已 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 18TH, 1919. 二拜禮 號八十月三年八國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO PANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes
8.00 „ to 9.30 „ ... „ 10 „
9.30 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 15 „
10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.30 p.m.... „ 30 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ ... „ 10 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ „ 15 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ Sats. only 15 „
2.30 „ to 4.00 „ ...Every 30 „
2.30 „ to 4.00 „ Sats. only 15 „
4.00 „ to 6.00 „ .. Every 15 „
6.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „
NIGHT CARS.
6.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m. 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m.
8.00 „ to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes
10.30 „ to 11.00 a.m.... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. „ 10 „
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. „ 15 „
2.00 „ to 5.30 „ ... „ 15 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ ... „ 15 „
7.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central.
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[79

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations			No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	..	dep.	7.30		8.38		5.20			
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	9.46		1.17		6.50			
Shum Chun	..	arr.	10.25		3.00		6.46			
		dep.	10.30	9.05	4.20	11.43	6.45	3.00	5.29	8.30
Sheung Shui	..	dep	—	9.12	4.27	11.53	—	3.07	5.34	8.39
Fanling	..	dep	—	9.17	4.33	11.57	—	3.11	5.38	8.43
Taipo Market	..	dep	—	9.22	4.44	12.06	—	3.20	5.47	8.52
Taipo	..	dep	—	9.32	5.00	12.13	—	3.27	5.53	8.54
Shatin	..	dep.	—	9.44	5.14	12.24	—	3.40	6.05	8.52
Yaumati	..	dep.	—	9.56	5.29	12.36	—	3.52	6.16	7.07
Hunghom	..	dep.	—	9.05	5.33	12.42	—	3.58	6.22	—
KOWLOON	..	arr.	13.10	9.08	5.38	12.46	7.52	4.01	6.26	7.14

UP TRAINS.

Stations			No. 4 Local. a.m.	*No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leaves	..	H.R.	6.35	7.55	9.05	10.13	3.05	5.45	5.05	5.06
KOWLOON	..	dep.	6.50	8.03	9.20	10.28	1.13	5.00	5.19	5.18
Hunghom	..	dep.	6.54	—	9.30	10.37	1.23	—	5.26	5.23
Yaumati	..	dep.	7.01	—	9.33	10.40	1.26	—	5.29	5.26
Shatin	..	dep.	7:13	—	9.45	10.57	1.40	—	5.41	5.40
Taipo	..	dep.	7.26	—	9.56	11.10	1.52	—	5.54	5.52
Taipo Market	..	dep.	7.31	—	10.05	11.14	1.57	—	5.58	5.57
Fanling	..	dep.	7.41	—	10.17	11.24	2.07	—	6.07	6.09
Sheungshui	..	dep.	7.45	—	10.21	11.28	2.11	—	6.11	6.10
Shum Chun	..	arr.	7.50	8.45	10.26	11.33	2.16	5.40	6.16	6.15
		dep.	—	8.55	10.50	—	—	5.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	—	10.40	2.16	—	—	7.30	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	..	arr.	—	11.50	3.16	—	—	9.50	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the arrics mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.20	Shataukok	dep.	10.20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.25	12.55	3.15	Fanling	arr.	11.15	2.00	5.55

P. WINSLOW, Manager.
[58

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	34 „

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Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	66 „	98 „
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G. R.
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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
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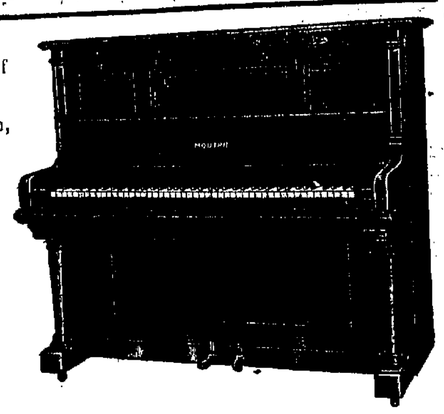
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The only European Hotel in Canton.
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Every information and special attention given to Tourists.
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"THE ESCAPE,"

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LENTEN SERMON.

THE FIRST EUCHARIST.

"The First Eucharist"—one of a series of Lenten addresses on the Holy Communion—formed the subject of the Rev. H. Copley Moyle's sermon, at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday morning. Taking as his text St. Matthew, c. 26 v. 26, the rev. gentleman said:—

Our subject this morning is the First Eucharist. There are some events which seem so familiar to us that we do not think we need to know any more about them. Perhaps such an event is the Last Supper of Christ and His Apostles before His crucifixion. We are so familiar with pictures and sculptures of the event that we readily recall them to memory. Yet I suppose that most of the pictures with which we are familiar give us a wrong idea of the scene, for it is pretty certain that Christ and the Apostles were not sitting round a high table, but were reclining on cushions on the ground, and the table was a low one in the centre of the group.

Let us try this morning to get our ideas on this subject in a true historical setting that we may be able to appreciate better the new rite which Our Lord instituted. The Passover, which Christ and His disciples had come to celebrate, was the most solemn and important religious ceremony of the Jewish year. It was the greatest of the three Jewish feasts, and was one in which every Jew, (unless he was ceremonially defiled), was bound to take part. It was held in memory of the deliverance of the Israelists from the slavery of Egypt, so every year as the Jews kept the Passover they were taken back in memory to that night when their fathers had been freed from bondage, and at every Passover thanks were given to God for that deliverance. Every detail of the ceremonies to be performed on the occasion was laid down by the Rabbis, and, forasmuch as Christ had told his disciples to observe what was enjoined by the Scribes and Pharisees, we may suppose that He would follow the usual mode of procedure in celebrating the Passover.

St. Peter and St. John had been sent to Jerusalem to make the necessary preparations for the feast. These would consist, first of all, in the selection and purchase of a lamb without blemish. This would be taken up to the Temple in the afternoon, and there, together with thousands of other lambs, it was slain while its blood was caught by the priests in silver and golden vessels and passed up a long line of priests to the altar and there poured out. The lamb was then skinned and cut open and its insides offered on the altar, being burned on the altar of burnt offerings. The offerer then took the body of the lamb to the house where the Passover feast was to be celebrated.

In the evening Jesus came with the other two Apostles. It was no longer the custom to partake of the Passover with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, and a staff in their hand, as had been the case in the earliest days, but the Jews in Our Lord's time wore their most festive clothes. Neither was it any longer the custom to eat the Passover standing, as the Rabbis had changed this for the Gentile practice of reclining. It was like slaves, they said, to eat standing; and, as Israel was not a race of slaves but of free men, they should eat the feast reclining.

The Paschal feast began by the head of the family taking the first cup of wine into his hands and saying a thanksgiving over it in these words: "Blessed Art Thou Jehovah Our God, King of the Universe, Who hast chosen us from among all people, and sanctified us with Thy commandments. And Thou hast given us, O Jehovah Our God, in love, the solemn days for joy and the festivals and appointed seasons for gladness, and this, the day of the feast of unleavened bread, the season of our freedom, the memorial of our departure from Egypt."

The first cup of wine was then drunk, and all present washed their hands. It was probably at this point that Christ in His self-humiliation, and as an example to His disciples, proceeded to wash the disciples' feet, as St. John has told us. After the washing, the head of the family took some of the herbs, and dipped them in salt and water and ate them and gave them to the others.

The second cup of wine was then filled, after which the youngest person present inquired the reason and object of the service. In reply, the head of the family had to relate the history of the Israelites, beginning with Terah, the father of Abraham, and including the deliverance from Egypt and the giving of the law. The food was then brought in, and the head of the family took up, one after the other, the dish with the Passover lamb upon it, the dish of bitter herbs, and the unleavened bread, and explained what each meant. The Rabbi Gamaliel, the teacher of St. Paul, wrote with regard to this: "Whoever does not explain three things in the Passover has not fulfilled the duty incumbent on him. These three things are: the Passover lamb, the unleavened bread, and the bitter herbs. The Passover lamb means that God passed over the blood-sprinkled places on the houses of our fathers in Egypt; the unleavened bread means that our fathers were delivered out of Egypt in haste; and the bitter herbs mean that the Egyptians made bitter the lives of our fathers in Egypt." The head of the family was to conclude the explanation with these words: "Therefore we are bound to thank, praise, laud, glorify, extol, honour, bless, exalt and reverence Jehovah because He hath wrought for us all these miracles. He brought us forth from bondage into freedom, from sorrow into joy, from mourning to a festival, from darkness to a great light, and from slavery to redemption. Therefore let us sing before Him 'Hallelujah.'"

Thereupon Psalms 113 and 114 were sung, and when they were finished, the second cup of wine was drunk. All present then washed their hands a second time. One of the unleavened cakes was then broken and, after being dipped in the sauce, was handed to each of the company. This was probably the "sop," which Christ handed to Judas. Finally, the lamb was eaten, and after that no more food was eaten, so that the flesh of the Paschal sacrifice might be the last meal partaken of.

The supper concluded with a third cup of wine called in Jewish writings "the cup of blessing." Finally, Psalms 115 to 118 were sung. This is no doubt what the Evangelists refer to when they tell us that, when they had sung a hymn, they went out unto the Mount of Olives. It was at the end of the meal that our Lord instituted the Eucharist. He apparently departed from the custom of the lamb being the last food eaten as He was giving them something more precious than the lamb. "Jesus took bread and blessed and brake it, and he gave to the disciples, and said, 'Take, eat, this is My Body.' And He took a cup and gave thanks and gave to them, saying 'Drink ye all of it: for this is My Blood, of the covenant which is shed for many unto remission of sins.'"

It is clear that the Passover commemorated freedom and the deliverance from the bondage of Egypt, and that Our Lord wished to impress on His followers that a new and greater deliverance was to be commemorated by the Holy Communion, viz., the deliverance effected by His death from the bondage of sin.

That thought of deliverance from sin is conspicuous throughout the whole of our service for the Holy Communion. But it is a thought which finds little room in the minds of many to-day. We are told by many would-be teachers that it is unnecessary to bother ourselves about our sins. Yet it is clear that sin was considered so important by our Blessed Lord that freedom from it could be obtained by nothing less than the surrender of His Life. If He took so serious a view of sin, can we be right in thinking so lightly of it?

But perhaps someone is thinking, "Of course sin is a terrible thing—murder and robbery and theft and adultery are terrible things, but we do not commit them, and so they are no concern of ours." When we read carefully the teaching of our Blessed Lord we notice that He often speaks of sin, but it is not of murder, and robbery and theft and adultery that He speaks; those sins are quite evident and self-condemned. What He speaks of is selfishness, indifference to the needs of others, pride, envy, malice, self-righteousness—these are the sins which He most severely condemned and on which He said the judgment of God was certain. And who dare say that he or she is free from those sins?

We are apt to think little of sins of omission, but Christ has warned us that those are the sins which will condemn us at the last day. It is not the evil which we have done but the good which we have failed to do that will condemn us. See how Our Lord emphasises that in the 25th Chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. Their not providing oil is the undoing of the foolish virgins, the failure to use the talent is the ruin of the slothful servant, the failure to help those in need is the reason why those set on the left land of the Judge are sent to punishment—all sins of omission.

The root of all sin is selfishness, and the spirit of selfishness will exclude all who are possessed by it from Heaven. We cannot have our sins and have God too. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon" so, just in proportion as we yield ourselves to sin God is less and less in our lives, and as God is less with us sin becomes less dreadful, till we become so familiar with it that it ceases to appear dreadful at all. Is not that the experience of every sinner? When you first commit a sin you have sharp twinges of conscience, but when you have committed it once or twice conscience speaks less loudly, till the hardened sinner laughs at his former scruples and excuses himself by saying he is only doing as others do.

We see what Christ thought of sin. He did not excuse it. He did not say it was inevitable, but He said it was so real and so terrible a thing that it required nothing less than His death to break its power. But by virtue of His death He has won forgiveness of sins for us and the power to triumph over sin. "This is My Blood of the covenant which is shed for many unto remission of sins."

The Holy Communion is a service for sinners who want to overcome their sins. It is not for a few Christians, but for all. Just as the Passover was for every Jew, so this sacrament is for every Christian. It is our spiritual food, without which we have no spiritual strength. It is the pledge and the means of continual union with Jesus Christ, Our Lord and Saviour.

GOLF.

TAIKOO v. WAY FOONG.

The annual match between Taikoo and Way Foong was played at Fanling on Sunday in windy weather and resulted in a nett win for Way Foong by 2½ points. The following shews the results of the different matches:—

Taikoo			Singles	Fourballs or Foursomes.
R. A. Lawson	5&3	4&2	1	1
J. W. Paton	—	—	0	0
A. R. Austin	—	—	½	
H. F. Stoneham	—	—	0	
F. Soutar	5&4	1 up	1	½
K. E. Greig	—	—	0	½
A. H. Lay	—	5&4	1	0
Ross Thomson	—	4&3	1	
F. A. Wells	—	4&3	1	0
G. M. Young	—	—	0	
J. M. McHutchon	—	7&5	1	0
R. McGregor	—	7&6	1	
			7½	1½
			9	

Way Foong			Singles	Fourballs or Foursomes.
A. C. Leith	—	—	0	0
M. A. Murray	—	6&5	1	
H. C. Sandford	5&4	4&3	1	1
W. Ross		3&2	1½	
R. P. Thursfield	—	—	0	0
N. J. Stabb	4&2	4&2	1½	1½
G. B. Dunnett	4&2	—	½	1
T. H. Thomas		—	0	
T. M. Leitch	4&3	—	1	1½
C. E. Towns		1 up		
R. E. Sedgwick	3&2	—	1½	
P. S. Cassidy				
			6½	5
			11½	

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Queen's College ground at Causeway Bay was the scene of much animation and excitement yesterday afternoon, when the annual athletic sports for the pupils of the College were held. Mr. B. Tanner, the Principal, Mr. W. Kay and Mr. W. L. Handyside, the judges, and Mr. W. V. Doherty, the starter, had a very strenuous time, and the keenness shown by the boys was evidence of the fact that much careful training had been put in as preparation for the event.

No College records were broken, though Ko Kin Fan, an old boy, and winner of the senior school championship for 1917 and 1918, won the 220 yards race for old boys in 23 3-5secs., equalling the record for that event which had been set up by Y. Mahomet. The senior championship cup (presented by Sir Robert Ho Tung) was won yesterday by Leung Hoi Sang, who annexed the 100 yards race as well as the 300 yards race. The junior championship cup (presented by the Old Queen's College under-graduates) was won by Ghui Iu Wing, who won the long jump, the 100 yards race and the 300 yards race.

THE RESULTS.

Long Jump (open, seniors). 1, Tsoi Tsz Yui; 2, Hung Kan Sang; 3, Wong Wai Iu.

Long Jump (open, junior).—1, Chui Iu Wing; 2, Tam Ping Wi; 3, So Po Kan.

Hundred Yards (open, seniors).—1, Leung Hoi Sang; 2, A. A. Rumjahn; 3, Leung Kit Choy.

Hundred Yards (open, juniors).—1, Chui Iu Wing; 2. Wong Kun Hing; 3, Tan Ping Wa.

Chinese Masters' Race.—1, Kong Ki Fai; 2, Wong Hun Hing; 3, Tan Ping Wah.

High Jump (seniors).—1, Yeung Wing Fai (5 feet); 2, Kwok U Leung and Tsoi Tsz Yui; 3, Ko Chi To.

High Jump (juniors).—1, M. Feroz (4 feet ½ inch); 2, Wan Kwong Ting; 3, Lui Tsz Yee.

120 Yards Hurdles (seniors).—1, Ko Chi To; 2, Wong Kwai Un; 3, Ko King Fan.

120 Yards Hurdles (juniors).—1, Wan Kwong Ting; 2, So Po Kam; 3, M. Feroz.

Half Mile Handicap.—1, M. Feroz (2mins. 20secs.); 2, D. Laing; 3, Wong Kun Hing.

Three Hundred Yards (seniors).—1, Leung Hoi Sang (39 1-5secs.); 2, A. A. Rumjahn; 3, Hung Kam Sang.

Three Hundred Yards (juniors).—1, Chui Fu Wing (43 2-5secs.); 2, Tam Ping Wah; 3, So Po Kam.

Sack Race.—1, Ng Iu An; 2, Ching Fook Tso; 3, Chan Chi Foon.

Hundred Yards (Pupil Teachers).—1, Wong Tin Sik; 2, Yik Tat Ting; 3, Cheong Wai Lai.

Pick-a-Back Race.—1, Ko Chi To and Joe S. Chik; 2, Wong Kwai In and Chan Chi Toon; 3, Douglas Laing and Ko Kin Fan.

Three-Legged Race.—1, D. Laing and Ko Kin Fan; 2, Leung Hoi Sang and Mok Ying Kwai; 3, Ko Chi To and Ching Kam Wing.

220 Yards (Old Boys).—1, Ko Kin Fan (23 2-5secs.); 2, A. S. Hassan; 3, Lau Hung Chi.

One Mile (open).—1, A. Wahab (5mins. 30secs.); 2, D. Laing; 3, Li Kam Ha.

Obstacle Race (open).—1, Ko Kin Fan; 2, S. Haroon; 3, A. A. Rumjahn.

Invitation Relay Race (for District Schools).—1, Ellis Kadoorie School; 2, Sai Ying Pun School; 3, Yaumati School.

Class Team Race (Classes 1, F 2, F 3, C 2, C 3).—1, Class F 2; 2, Class 1; 3, Class F 3.

Class Team Race (Classes 4, 5, 6, 7).—1, Class 4; 2, Class 5.

Sack Race (juniors).—1, Lam Kit; 2, Win Hong; 3, Lui Tsz Yee.

Ambulance Boys' Race.—1, Sun Iu Tong; 2, Tso Tsz Yui; 3, Mok Ying Kwai.

Consolation Race.—1, Chan Sze Ki; 2, Mohammed; 3, F. H. Roza Pereira.

Championship Cup (seniors).—Leung Hoi Sang (10 points).

Championship Cup (juniors).—Chui Iu Wing (15 points).

At the conclusion of the sports, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Ralphs, to whom, on the proposal of Mr. Tanner, hearty thanks were accorded.

The officials were as follows:—President—Mr. B. Tanner; Vice-President—Mr. A. H. Crook; Entertainment Committee—Messrs. B. Tanner, A. H. Crook; the mistresses, vernacular masters, Messrs. Tso Ching Fong, Cheung Hok-chau, Un Po, Lam Hing-san, Tsoi Tsz-shek; Clerk of Course—Mr. W. Kay; Starters—Messrs. W. V. Doherty, Kong Ki Fai, Kung Hon, Lai Pui-yan, Li Lun Kwei; Judges—Messrs. W. Kay, W. L. Handyside, Tso Yik Fong, Lam Hing San, Hung Yuk-sang, Ko Sik Wai; Time Keepers—Messrs. A. H. Crook, Sung Hok Pang, Tang Tsok-san. Secretary—Mr. W. L. Handyside.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS.

A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

The annual athletic sports of St. Paul's College were held yesterday at Happy Valley and proved a great success from every view-point. There were altogether twenty-seven events, distributed amongst the senior and junior students of the College, and these were well-contested, there being a number of close finishes. The keen rivalry shown by the younger boys was an outstanding feature of the meeting, the zest with which they entered the various contests demonstrating the existence of a fine sporting spirit. Chin Kwong Yan won the senior championship and Man Pui Kam the junior championship. The Band of the 18th Infantry was in attendance.

At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. Ma Ying Pui distributed the awards, and was in turn presented with a bouquet of flowers. Cheers were called for Mrs. Ma Ying Pui and the Rev. and Mrs. A. D. Stewart, these being heartily given.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results:—

Senior Long Jump.—1, Chin Kwong Yan; 2, Ho Kau Lau; 3, Chan King San.

Small Boys, 100 Yards.—1, Ng Lai Sin; 2, Chan Hon Leung; 3, U. Man Shiu.

Senior 100 Yards.—1, Chin Kwong Yan; 2, U. Wing Chau; 3, Cheung Man Toe.

Junior 100 Yards.—1, Percy Lai; 2, Chan Man Wa; 3, Man Pui Kam.

Chinese Staff Race.—1, Ng Pao Ling; 2, Lo Yui; 3, Chu Chi Pun.

Senior High Jump.—1, Ho Kau Lau; 2, Chin Kwong Yan; 3, Wong Hin Wai.

Junior High Jump.—1, Ho Shan Hong; 2, Lam Yau Leung; 3, Ching Sha Pui.

English Staff Race, 100 Yards.—1, Po Chi On; 2, A. O. Rowan; 3, Fok Wing Ching.

Senior 300 Yards.—1, U. Wing Chan; 2, Chin Kwong Yan; 3, Tam Cheun Fu.

Junior 300 Yards.—1, Lam Yau Leung; 2, Man Pui Kam; 3, Percy Lai.

Small Boys', 150 Yards.—1, Ng Lai Sin; 2, U. Man Shui; 3, Fok Wing Kui.

Hollywood Road Junior School, 150 Yards.—1, Wong Po Sing; 2, Leung Fuk Tong; 3, Chi Sun Chuen.

Senior Quarter Mile.—1, Lam To Man; 2, Ho Kau Lau; 3, Ho Kin Kun.

Yaumati Junior School, 100 Yards.—1, Luk Wing Sing; 2, Wong Ma Wan; 3, Wat Ming Kwon.

Junior 220 Yards.—1, Man Pui Kam; 2, Percy Lai; 3, Lam Yau Leung.

Small Boys', 220 Yards.—1, Ng Lai Sin; 2, U. Man Shiu; 3, Eric Wong.

Old Boys' Race, 220 Yards.—1, A. Razack; 2, Chin Hon Tsun; 3, A. S. Hassan.

Quarter-Mile Open.—1, Chin Kwong Yan; 2, Wong Wai Man; 3, Lam To Man.

Kindergarten Race.—1, Phyllis Gittens; 2, Yuen Yang Iu; 3, Wong Iu Lin.

Skipping Race.—1, In Pik; 2, In Chu; 3, Ng Chai Ping.

One Mile Bicycle Race.—1, Tong Kwong; 2, Ho Kau Lau; 3, Cheung Wai Sum.

Three-Legged Race.—1, Wong Fung and Po Hoy; 2, Li Lim Yau and She Wai Sui; 3, Ho Hin Lau and Lam To Man.

Sack Race.—1, Ng Hon Sui; 2, Leung Hin Ming; 3, Leung Kwai Chik.

Consolation Race.—1, Choi Wa Kam; 2, Leung Chi Fan; 3, Yau King Shan.

Junior Schools' Relay Race.—Hollywood Road School.

Forms' Relay Race.—Form Upper 4B.

Forms' Tug-of-War.—Form Va.

OFFICIALS.

The following were the officials:—Patron: The Right Rev. The Bishop of Victoria; President: Rev. A. D. Stewart; Hon. Secretaries: Messrs. Tso Chi On and A. Rowan; Judges: Messrs. Li Kai Fai, Ho Kwai Chiu, Chiu Yan Kwong, Tang Wai Chun, Wei Wing Yuet, Lai Shu Fan, A. Rowan, Ip Chor Sang, Wong Shiu Pun, Ma Tsun Cheung, Tsoy Wa Fong, Iu Po Hang, Wong To On; Starters: Messrs. Ho Wing Kin, G. E. Rowan, Wong Shau Nin, Tso Chi On; Time-keeper: Mr. F. M. Mohler.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The following were the results of the tennis matches played yesterday in the Hongkong C.C. Tennis Tournament:—

CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.

Captain Murray and J. S. Jennings beat A. D. Humphreys and O. C. Hickling, 6-4; 1-6; 6-2; 6-4.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

G. Manley beat B. W. Bradbury, 6-0; 6-1.

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES.

Forster (recs. 1-6) beat Lieut.-Col. Crisp (recs. 2/6), 8-6; 6-4.

CLUB HANDICAP DOUBLES.

F. A. Redmond and A. Morse (owe 4/6) beat S. H. Dodwell and G. M. Bernard (owe 4/6), 6-2; 6-2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—Major Hammond and Miss Grimble (rec. 15/3) meet J. S. Jennings and Mrs. Manning (owe 1/6); Capt. Murray and Mrs. Hammond (owe 3/6) meet S. H. Dodwell and Mrs. Moxon (owe 30).

Handicap Singles, "B" Class.—E. A. Macdonald (recs. 2/6) meets F. Bevington (recs. 1/8).

Open Championship Singles.—A. Morse meets Yew Man Tsun.

Open Doubles Championship.—A. H. Crook and A. A. Claxton meet L. Forster and W. Kay.

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Entries for the above tournament close on Saturday, March 22nd. The tournament will be played on the American system, viz., all players will play each other and the total points scored will be counted. The player obtaining the most points throughout the games will be the winner. This method of counting should bring out the most consistent player in the Colony. There will be three prizes, the first valued at $100. Several notable players have already entered and a committee formed from those entering will select the 10 best players. Those wishing to compete must send their names in to the proprietor of the hotel before Saturday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As suggestions are being invited from the public with regard to the War Memorial to be erected in this Colony, I would like to put in a plea for Kowloon (which seems so far to have been overlooked), and to suggest that a much-needed Hospital for the over-growing European population on this side of the harbour would be a fitting memorial on which to lay out a portion of the funds available. There have been several proposals for erections for the gratification of pleasure, but it seems to me that a nobler aim would be the alleviation of suffering. Hongkong is well supplied with Hospitals, but Kowloon has not a single one for European civilians, and, in many cases where prompt attention may mean life or death to a patient, the long, tedious journey to Hongkong Hospital has to be undergone. Kowloon has many splendid sites, and surely one of the grandest ways in which we can keep green the memory of those who fought, suffered, and died for our sakes is to do our best to relieve the sufferings of those who are still with us, and of generations to come. And as it is to the mothers of the nation that we look to give us sons and daughters to fill the gaps caused by the war, it is only fitting that the Hospital should comprise a Maternity Home for Europeans, which is also sorely needed in Kowloon.—I am yours, etc.,

ENGLISHWOMAN.

Kowloon, March 16th. 1919.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—As a hope has been expressed in your columns that discussion on the above subject should be stimulated, I would like to offer the following suggestion as far more appropriate than any motor road.

That a scientifically designed steel-work scenic stage frame should be erected along the ridge of the Kowloon hills for the display of firework set-pieces. The structure should extend from Needle Hill to Devil's Peak, and be from 60 to 150 feet in height. It would also be very suitable for training flowering climbers up, of which there are many handsome varieties which would give exquisite tints on the hill tops in the proper season and be visible from both sea and land. The scheme would not necessitate any expensive motor road or other means of access to view it, and would be a thing of joy and pleasure to the whole community from almost any position in the Colony.

If firework displays were arranged periodically, especially when passenger steamers are expected in the Port, this excellent method of expressing our joy at the conclusion of the World's peace would form an irresistible attraction to tourists, who would surely not rush off to Canton were there these added beauties to behold in Hongkong.

I have visited other countries and also the Crystal Palace on Brock's benefit night, and feel sure that Hongkong could, if proper support were given to this scheme, compete with anything I have seen elsewhere.

As for finance, I would propose that a tax should be levied on sky-signs. The scheme, while welcome to everyone, would principally benefit the shopkeepers and traders, who would derive much profit from the tourists attracted, who would also advertise their wares in fireworks. There must be some millions of signs in the Colony, and a very small annual tax would produce a huge revenue, even if it caused the removal of the sign, which in itself would be a benefit, for it would admit more light to our narrow streets. If, however, a stiff tax were imposed, sufficient to cause half the sky-signs to be removed, this would, by allowing more light to the tenements, permit of a larger number of people being accommodated in the houses and thus greatly relieve, if not solve, the housing problem.—Yours faithfully,

"DISINTERESTED."

Care of the Up-to-date Firework Manufactory, Yaumati, amalgamated with the Tai Kok Tsui Steel Structural Co.

15th March, 1919.

WANTED—A REFORMATORY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—A day spent in the Police Courts of the Colony reveals to an interested person the utter lack of provision for the juvenile offender. A spectator sees a child, barely eleven years of age, brought into the Court by a burly policeman, and placed in the dock amongst hardened criminals who have served, perhaps, three or four sentences. The boy is found guilty and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. "Correction and reproof is good for the soul," said a wise man, but imprisonment and association with the vicious to be found in a gaol is utter damnation. The condition of a youth who has had his first taste of prison life is the reverse of what some people may expect. Those who hope that he will turn over a new leaf and become an honest law-abiding citizen are doomed to disappointment. The life a youth leads in prison, his association with villains of the worst type, has a blighting effect on his character, and he leaves the gaol an Ishmaelite, and either falls a victim to circumstances or is sought after by evil, designing persons, to serve as a tool for their villainies. What does he become but a menace to peace and order? To-day, people, even in this distant outpost, are beginning to realise the need for a Children's Court and for a Reformatory, where boys or girls can be taught to live decent lives. Public sentiment is changing, as was evidenced at the recent discussion on this and kindred subjects by the C.E.M.S. Will the Government foster that sentiment and help to realise public aspirations? The turning point in many a youth's career, whether for good or evil, rests with the Government and it is their duty to recognise the great responsibility which rests upon them.—Yours, etc.,

"HUMANITARIAN."

Hongkong, March 17th.

TO RESTORE THE GARDENS OF OUR ALLIES.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I forward a copy of a letter I have received from Sir Harry Veitch, Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Horticultural Society, in which was enclosed a copy of a letter from Mr. Lloyd George, asking for funds for restoring the gardens of France, Belgium and Serbia which have been destroyed by the German invaders.

I shall be very glad to receive subscriptions, however small, towards this Fund, and I shall be much obliged if you will kindly give publicity to it in your columns.—Yours faithfully,

W. J. TUTCHER.

Hongkong, March 17th, 1919.

34, Redcliffe Gardens,
South Kensington,
London S.W. 10,
November 27th, 1918.

W. J. TUTCHER, Esq., F.L.S.,
Superintendent, Botanic and Forestry Department, Hongkong.

My Dear Sir,—As Treasurer of the Royal Horticultural Society's special War Relief Fund (as well as of the Parent Society), I venture to solicit your active and very cordial co-operation in assisting us to raise such an amount as will help us to give much-needed aid to those parts of France, Belgium and Serbia which have been so ruthlessly devastated by their enemies.

We cannot be too thankful that our own homes have been spared the desolation of which we read and hear so much, and my Committee, sympathising most warmly with the sufferers, are very anxious to assist them to make a fresh start as soon as circumstances will allow.

Feeling confident that we shall have your sincere practical sympathy with our work, I venture to enclose a collecting card, hoping you will do your utmost to obtain pecuniary aid from those ladies and gentlemen who may be disposed to assist us.

My Committee will be most thankful to you for any sums you may be able to send, and which I shall be glad if you will be so kind as to remit to me at the above address, or at the Fund's Offices, 17, Victoria Street, S.W.

Forgive my soliciting your warm co-operation in what, I feel sure, you will consider a very laudable effort to help those who have been so very cruelly used.—Believe me, yours very faithfully,

(Sd.) HARRY J. VEITCH.

(Hon. Treasurer of the R.H.S. War Relief Fund, formerly Managing Director of the Firm of James Veitch & Sons at Chelsea).

THE PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL TO YOU.

10, Downing Street,
September 3rd, 1918.

I rejoice to hear that the Royal Horticultural Society has inaugurated a fund for restoring the gardens, small holdings and orchards of our French, Belgian and Serbian Allies, which have been ruthlessly devastated by the German invaders.

The Fund commands my heartiest sympathy, and I hope it will be generously supported.

Our Allies have had to endure agonies of invasion which we have not been called upon to share. When the peasants of Northern France, Belgium and Serbia return to their desolated homes they will certainly need financial help to restore themselves to economic independence. Moreover, to curtail the period of food shortage throughout the world, wisdom dictates that we should assist them to become self-sustaining as speedily as possible.

It will, I am confident, be a source of inspiration to the French, Belgian and Serbian peasants now serving in the Allied armies to know that the British public, through the Royal Horticultural Society Fund, is preparing to help them to regain the sources of their livelihood as soon as peace is proclaimed.

(Sd.) D. LLOYD GEORGE.

To the Organizing Secretary,
Royal Horticultural Society's
War Relief Fund Committee.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

FINAL EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

The report of the London Assessors has just come to hand recommending the award of honours to the following candidates who graduated B.Sc. (Eng.) in June, 1918:—

First class honours, Liu Chen Hua.

Second class honours, Lim Bang Inn, Lee Boon Hock, Wang Zung Kwei, Wong Zung Yu, Cheah Sin Bee, Yao Kwong Yu, Shih Yung Cheng.

The honours standard adopted by the Assessors, who are examiners in the London University, was that of the University of London.

Owing to the war the list of honours-men for the previous year, 1917, was much delayed in receipt and has not been published. For 1917 the Assessors recommended the award of 2nd-class Honours to John Moraes, Lee Iu Chung, Iu Tak Chung and Lai Hau Chin.

THE GLAMOUR OF THE CITY.

A CHINESE DISILLUSIONED.

A middle-aged, dirty-looking Chinese, with tears coursing down his cheeks, told Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, that he had been kidnapped from the country and lured to Hongkong. Finding that life in the city was not so bright as his kidnapper had painted it he ran away and was seeking a lonely spot to commit suicide.

A constable stated that defendant was found begging in Glenealy, whereupon defendant interposed: "I am a poor kidnapped man. I have no food or clothing; what better than to die?"

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to ten days' hard labour, saying: "Let's hope you will find some food in Victoria Gaol. When you come out, you will be banished from the Colony."

COMPANY MEETINGS.

SHANGHAI AND HONGKEW WHARF COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., was held on March 11th, at the board room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., general agents. Mr. John Johnstone, the Chairman, said: Including the amount brought forward from 1917, which was larger than usual, the balance at credit of profit and loss account is Tls. 223,800.40 as against Tls. 218,516.83 last year. The balance of working account, however, is rather less than last year, which is mainly due to a falling off in vessels using the wharves. Home and coal steamers show a decline in number of no less than 87, whilst coasting tonnage has been on about the average of the past few years. Another decrease in revenue is from declining earnings on the storage of import cargo, but this has been about counter-balanced from storage on export cargo held up owing to lack of tonnage, etc., also from an increase in both the quantity of coal stored and the rate of storage thereon.

During the year we have redeemed at a discount Tls. 7,400 debentures, and with opportunity and available funds we shall continue to do so. We were compelled to exceed last year's estimate for repairs by Tls. 11,432.55. For the coming year provision has been made for an expenditure of Tls. 30,000, which, I hope, will prove sufficient for ordinary repairs.

With regard to future development, now that the war has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion and we may reasonably look forward to an increase of business owing to the early release of coast and ocean tonnage, it becomes increasingly necessary to replace some of our older godowns with modern buildings embracing all the latest labour and time-saving appliances, thus enabling us to handle ships with greater despatch. Considerable sums of money will be required for this purpose, and it will remain for the directors to decide how best these can be raised. The most obvious way of doing so will be to sell portions of our property which do not pay their way and which we can, so far as it is humanly possible to foretell, very well do without, both now or in the near future. To the *bond fide* shareholder such a sale will not cause comment, as he will know that the money thus raised will be utilized to build up and strengthen the profit earning parts of our property in which he is genuinely interested.

The report and accounts were adopted, a dividend of Tls. 4 per share for the year ended December 31st, 1918 was declared, and the directors were re-elected.

ORIENTAL C. S. AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on March 11th.

Mr. R. Ure Hummel, who presided said:—As pointed out to you at the last annual meeting, the indirect losses resulting from the fire, which occurred in the Autumn of 1917, would adversely affect the working of 1918, and in view of this, I think the actual result cannot but be considered satisfactory, especially as the Company has been deprived of the use of the godowns destroyed by fire for the entire period under review. The new godowns, etc., should be completed in about a month, and a considerable saving in cooolie hire, storage, etc., should then be possible. Owing to the destruction of our Mill stores by the fire, we were compelled to replace these to a great extent locally, at retail prices. Our outlay during the year on this score has been extremely heavy, amounting to Tls. 74,106.74, which amount is Tls. 28,199.71 in excess of what was spent in 1917. This increased cost has also, of course, had to come out of the working account, which has further been debited with all expenses incurred on the upkeep of plant, machinery, etc. Stocks of yarn and cotton have been taken into the account at actual cost prices, which compare favourably with market values on December 31st.

During the past eighteen months, several inquiries were received from Japanese sources for permission to inspect the mill, with a view to purchasing the same, but as no offers were forthcoming, instructions have since been given that no further permits for the inspection of the Company's premises are to be issued. The general managers have repeatedly been asked to name a price for the sale of the Company as a going concern, but as your Directors saw no reason why the Company should dispose of its property and go into liquidation, no figure was named. One of the parties has recently asked for a seat on the Board. Your Directors thought, however, that since this is a British Company, it is desirable the Board be confined to gentlemen of British nationality.

With regard to the prospects of the coming year, I am glad to say that our entire production has been sold until June, and cotton covered there-against at prices which leave a very handsome margin of profit, so that we have every reason to look forward to a good year.

The statement of accounts for the 12 months ended December 31st, 1918, as presented, was passed.

THE RAPACIOUS RICKSHA COOLIE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese rickshaw-puller was charged with demanding more than the legal fare.

Sergt.-Major Allen stated that he engaged the rickshaw at the Naval Dockyard to convey him to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club. When he reached his destination he offered the coolie ten cents, which was the legal fare. Defendant, however, demanded fifteen cents and followed him into the Club.

Defendant said he did not demand more than the legal fare.

Mr. Orme fined defendant $2.

HONGKONG'S NEW GOVERNOR.

SINGAPORE COMMENT.

Commenting upon the appointment of Hongkong's new Governor, the *Singapore Free Press* says:—"Sir Francis May, in Hongkong, has now given place to Mr. R. E. Stubbs, who has filled the post of Colonial Secretary in Ceylon with entire satisfaction, if with no remarkable distinction, as far as those outside Ceylon circles can judge. This promotion has come somewhat as a mild surprise, as Mr. Stubbs is one of the most junior men in the service for the position he occupies, being only just over the line of the forties, but he had a gruelling test during his six years in Ceylon, for, apart from the fact that his youth was apt to be cast in his face by more grey-haired members of the Council, he had to follow in temporary administration Sir Hugh Clifford, who was somewhat of a giant in debate, and a man who did not find it easy to get on with the rather difficult minority which exists in Ceylon affairs. Following that, Mr. Stubbs had to assist in the Chalmers *régime*, which was far from being a happy time in the island, and it must have been with extreme thankfulness that he learned that Sir John Anderson was to come out to Ceylon as Governor. The task set Sir John of clearing up affairs in Ceylon, particularly his unpleasant duties in connection with the series of events following on the rioting there, was one from which many men might reasonably have shrunk, but our former Governor, with the intense devotion to public duty which we remember so well as one of his outstanding characteristics, never hesitated but carried it out, though by his untiring exertions he, undoubtedly, hastened his own end. Mr. Stubbs, therefore, leaves Ceylon for his new post with a sound experience of the difficulties of governing, and although he will find an agitation for wider representation it will not, we think, be of such an unpleasant variety as it is in Ceylon, and he should find opportunity for really sound constructive work there. In recent years there have been three notable cases of Colonial posts of importance being filled from the Home Civil Service rather than from the Colonial Service—those of Sir John Anderson, Sir Robert Chalmers and Mr. Stubbs. Of the three only Sir Robert Chalmers failed to adapt his abilities to his altered circumstances."

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The report of the General Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.), for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-first annual general meeting, to be held on March 27th, states:—

The working account for the year 1918 shows a profit of $57,897.17, and the Consulting Committee recommend that this should be dealt with as follows:—

Balance at debit of profit and loss account carried from 1917 account	$410,435.95
Profit for 1918 working	$57,897.17
Bonus to staff at refinery	12,491.18
	45,405.99
Leaving a balance at debit profit and loss a/c. of to be carried forward to the new account	$365,029.96

The Consulting Committee consists of: the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. F. Maitland, A. O. Lang, and H. P. White, who offer themselves for re-election.

IRRESISTIBLE HONGKONG.

An old Chinese was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with begging in Kowloon.

Defendant had been sent out of the Colony on several occasions as he was a nuisance to the residents, but persisted in returning.

Mr. Orme fined defendant $5.

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with returning from banishment.

Sergt. Aris stated that defendant was arrested on a Canton steamer in connection with the theft of some clothing. When he was taken to the Police Station it was found that he had been banished for life.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT OF GOOD CLOTHES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with hawking vegetables inside the market limits.

A lukong stated that he arrested defendant for selling vegetables to a Chinese woman.

Defendant offered the novel excuse that he was wearing new shoes at the time of his arrest, and it was not possible for him to hawk vegetables when respectably clad.

Inspector Boulger informed the Magistrate that he had been instructed by the Captain-Superintendent of Police to place more constables on duty around the market limits. These hawkers were becoming a pest.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case to enable the Police to procure evidence with regard to the money the defendant had in his possession at the time of arrest.

A JAR OF SMUGGLED WINE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese was charged with attempting to smuggle a jar of wine into the Colony, without a permit.

Defendant, who was arrested while leaving a sampan, produced a permit from the Superintendent of Imports and Exports. This, however, proved to be a wrong one, and he was fined $5.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

—:o:—



The American Government having modified and removed from the EXPORT CONSERVATION LIST a large number of the standard AMERICAN FOOD PRODUCTS, we have just received and placed on sale a large assortment of these goods moderately priced in accordance with prevailing exchange.

Fruits.

Lemon Ching Peaches, Apricots,
Bartlett Pears, Raspberries,
Royal Anne Cherries, Blackberries,
Greengage Plums, Gooseberries,
Black Cherries, Fruit Salad.

Vegetables.

Sugar Corn, Petit Pois,
String Beans, Lima Beans,
Tomatoes, Brussels Sprouts.

Fish.

Sardines in Oil, Alaska Salmon, Sockeye Salmon and Tuna Fish in ½ tins, Kippered Herrings, Herrings in Tomato, Californian Sardines in Mustard, Tomato, Soused and Natural.

Special Prices for ½ dozen tins.

10

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! —:o:— 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

The Romantic Pathe Photo Play

"WILL POWER"

One of those eloquent silent dramas of the screen, brilliantly acted with photography of the very highest order. Adapted from the Story by George Ohnet.

FREDONY'S REVUE

The Dancing Skeleton. The Mystery of the Yellow Cabinet. The Man with the 1000 tricks.

MISS TESSIE TURNER, THAT RAGTIME GIRL.

MISS ASTA ERICKSEN, Renowned Soprano. | MDLLE. LEONA, in her Oriental Dances.

PRICES $1.50, $1.00 & 80 CTS.

Matinee—Thursday, March 20th, at 5.15 p.m.

"THE WOLF OF DEBT"

An Imp Drama
Featuring
Violet Merserean and Billie Garwood.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S. [14]

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOEUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

—:o:—

Just received
a large consignment
of



SMART
SHOES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED AT ONCE.

PORTUGUESE CLERK with some experience of Office work.
Apply— "B."
c/o P. O. Box 691. [481

WANTED.

NURSE to take charge of a Child of 3½.
Apply to—
Box No. 482,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [482

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, MARCH 25TH, 1919, to WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
W. E ROBERTS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, March 17th, 1919. [483

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on MONDAY, MARCH 31ST, 1919, at NOON, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 3 st December, 1918.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd, to the 31st inst, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong March 10th 1919. [484

RE TSANG KEE, Deceased.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS (other than the fully secured Creditors) who consented to the Receiving Order against the above-named debtor being rescinded will be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, to received from Mr. EDE a Report of the manner in which the properties assigned to him for the benefit of such Creditors have been dealt with and an account of the monies received and expended by him, preparatory to the declaration of a first and final dividend. The amount available for such dividend is a sum of approximately $17,262.97 and the dividend will accordingly be small.
All such Creditors as desire to participate in such dividend should forward immediately to Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARRISON, Mr. EDE's Solicitors, particulars showing the amount of their claims, together with particulars of any sums received by them since the rescission in respect of their claims and the balance now remaining due. These claims should be forwarded on or before the 24th instant as the moneys in hand will be distributed amongst the claims received on or before that date. Partly secured Creditors must value their securities.
The Creditors will be required to verify their claims by Statutory Declarations, if thought fit.
Dated the 15th day of March, 1919.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Trustee for the Creditors.
[485

G R.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a limited number of PUBLIC JINRIKISHAS will be put into Service at the Peak District from FRIDAY, MARCH 14th.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [459

ELIZA SCHUMACHER.

INFORMATION is desired as to the whereabouts of ELIZA SCHUMACHER, an American Citizen, believed to be in South China. Something to her advantage.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
York Building,
Chater Road,
Hongkong.
[435

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements.
Write— MRS. McEWEN,
Government Civil Hospital.
[441

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES
TO-DAY
Tuesday, March 18th,
and
Thursday, March 20th.

[106

INTIMATIONS

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of MARCH, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1918 and declaring a Dividend.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th March, 1919, until SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1919. [426

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11.30 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1919, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th March to the 26th March, 1919, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [456

THE ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG will be held on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1919, at 4 P.M., precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purpose :—
(1) To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
(2) To elect a New Committee.
(3) To To transact any General Business.
By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary,
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [460

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY, MARCH 27TH, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, March 4th, 1919. [420

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at NOON on SATURDAY, MARCH 29TH.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th March, both days inclusive,
At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that, owing to, the Consulting Committee being now made up to the maximum number of eight, the remuneration to the Committee be increased from $7,000 to $8,000,
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [457

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

NO 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, The Peak.
Apply to:— "A. B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[467

TO LET.
From 1st April.

TWO PARTLY FURNISHED LARGE LIGHT ROOMS with Broad Front Verandah, three Smaller Rooms, Kitchen and Servants' Quarters and use of Tennis Court—in healthiest locality in Kowloon—two minutes from Ferry. Moderate charge.
Apply – P. O. Box 259,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[463

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, x Rooms with Furniture.
Apply to—
DENNYS & BOWLEY
[462

TO LET

2 ROOMS on the Ground Floor of Hongkong Club Annex.
Apply to—
THE SECRETARY.
[417

TO LET.
From 16th April 1919.

1ST FLOOR, No. 38, NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s Premises.)
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Company, Ltd.
[406

AUCTIONS

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), March 19th, 1-19,
at 2.30 P.M
20 COPIES BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE, BRAND NEW.
To be sold in pairs.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1919

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction TO MORROW (WEDNESDAY, March 19th, 1919,
at 2.30 P.M.,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Tables, Pictures, Overmantles, Desks, Crockery and Glass Ware, Rugs, Curios, and and long a line of Sundries,
Also
1 Piano by Collard and Collard
1 Oliver Typewriter (new)
2 Columbia Gramaphones.
TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 15th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, March 22nd, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room,
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm-Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 17th, 1919 [284

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of March, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents Square feet.	Annual Rent	Upset Price.
	Inland Lot No. 2283.	Above Bowen Road.	feet	feet	feet	feet		$	$
			As per sale plan.				20,000	188	2,400

[479

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road Road, Kowloon.

A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE in Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
[81

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,
248, Des Voeux Road Central.
1140

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
114

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[424

INTIMATION

SPEY ROYAL SCOTCH WHISKY.

10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TEL. 116

[12

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 18TH, 1919.

BEATING OUR SWORDS INTO PLOUGHSHARES.

ONE of the biggest armament firms in Great Britain has commenced the production of sewing machines and the workshops which were concerned with munitions for many years are now turning out these labour-saving devices. Before the war large numbers of sewing machines were sent from Germany to all parts of the British Empire, and especially to Great Britain itself so there should be a good field for the new enterprise. It is not only in this one factory near London that the great change-over has taken place. Mr. KELLAWAY, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions, has explained some of the changes which, in December last, were already in progress. He spoke of aeroplane factories which were devoting themselves to the production of toys and furniture, and of gun factories which were addressing themselves to the construction of locomotives. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that railway experts are strongly of opinion that Great Britain would have been much more successful in the export of locomotives in the past if the railway companies of the country had placed their orders for locomotives with private firms instead of executing them in their own works. We hope that this lesson will not be lost in connection with demands for the nationalization of the munition factories and other centres of production. One factory which employed many workers on steel pressing for mines and copper bands for shells is engaged in turning out dairy utensils; a former fuse factory is now making electrical fittings; while machine-tools are issuing from another munition works.

The only way in which high wages can be paid is by increasing production, and, by this means, extending our markets. It is true that just now the world, and especially Europe, is hungering for manufactured products. Despite the war-time efforts of some of the nations that were not so deeply involved as the British, there is likely to be a demand for some time which will keep the factories busy. The advantages gained by the tremendous stimulus of the war must not be thrown away. The British manufacturer has gone through the stress and strain of the last four-and-a-half years and he stands to-day, in all respects, except in the matter of wages to the workers, in a better position than before the war. Mr. KELLAWAY said that Great Britain is now "first in the world in almost every sphere of industrial effort." That position has been won despite the menace of war, and we can surely hope that it will be maintained in peace.

There are two things that may endanger our national position and efficiency. They are internal political strife and Government interference. It is the imposing figure of GEORGE STEPHENSON that stands out among the men of the last century as the chief cause of world-wide change, for the railway made it possible to invade and exploit vast "back blocks" and to reach markets and raw materials that must otherwise have remained isolated. We sincerely hope that there will soon be a big development in railway and other transport work in China and that some of our locomotives are destined to serve that end. We wish that we had more confidence in the attitude of the Imperial Government in regard to trade problems of the Far East, but there are, happily, many signs that the people concerned with such matters out here intend to take corporate action if their interests are neglected. The opposition of the local Government to the demand for the exclusion of the Germans showed the commercial men of this Colony the value of resolute action and combination.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., will be held on Monday, March 31st, at noon.

Captain Mervyn O. Cooper, R.A.M.C., of Shanghai, with the British Forces in Salonika, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Four cases (two deaths) of bubonic plague and one case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Saturday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 1st amounted to 68,527 tons, and the sales to 63,442 tons.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on Saturday last:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 22 (10 deaths); bubonic plague, 8 (6 deaths); enteric fever, 2 (one death) and diphtheria, one (one death).

The American Consul-General has received instructions from Washington that the import restrictions upon the shipment of rice to the United States for consumption in the United States have been removed as from March 17th. Individual import licences are required in each case, but are freely granted.

Mr. Gordon Macleod, for thirteen years Up-country Manager for Messrs. Louis T. Leonowens, Ltd., Teak Merchants and Importers, Bangkok, has now been appointed General Manager for Siam of that firm. He has recently been elected one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Bangkok International Chamber of Commerce.

The Lusitano Recreation Club will hold their annual athletic sports on Easter Monday. Two events are open to athletes in the Colony, *viz.*, 220 yards (flat race) championship of the Colony, and the mile relay race, open to teams of four representative of any unit of the army or navy or civilian. The races will be under the the rules of the A.A.A.

A SUCCESSFUL QUEST.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing [illegible] clothing.
Mr. Lindsell: Why on earth did you come to Hongkong from the country?—Witness: To find work.
Mr. Lindsell: Three weeks.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH MISSION TO KOREA.

PARIS, March 9th.

A Havas message says:—
M. Maurice Courant, a Professor of Lyons University, will shortly leave France on a mission to South Korea.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PARIS, March 9th.

A Havas message says:—
Liang Chi-chao, ex-Minister of Finance, interviewed in Paris, stated that China hoped to become a worthy member of the League of Nations, maintaining the principle of the open door.
He claimed the abolition of concessions in certain zones and of foreign influence in Customs rights.

JAPANESE FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVIKS.

TOKIO, March 8th.

Two companies of Japanese infantry and a battery of artillery engaged a Bolshevik force, ten times stronger, on February 26th, north of Alexievsko. After severe fighting the Japanese were practically annihilated. Five hundred Bolsheviks were killed or wounded.
The Japanese defeated a strong Bolshevik detachment on February 28th west of Blagovestchensk.

THE SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.

Official advices from Vladivostock state that the town has been thrown into commotion as a result of the Commandant, M. Rinoff, deporting six non-Bolshevist Municipal officials.
The Allies and the United States have warned General Koltchak, the Head of the Siberian Government, that M. Rinoff must be restrained from interfering.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, March 17th.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF M.P'S.

The M.P's. in Shanghai have informed the Speaker of the Canton Parliament that the M.P's. of various nations have decided to open a conference in the capital of Belgium from the 25th of May. It has been decided that each nation shall be allowed to send two representatives, one from each House, and it is pointed out that the Canton Parliament should send two of its members to the conference.

PEACE ENVOY TO EUROPE.

Wu Chiu-shu, the Peace Envoy [illegible] Europe from the Military Governm[illegible] has reported his arrival in Pari[illegible] that he has been permitted to attend Paris Conference with the other Chin[illegible] Envoys.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI.

As the fighting in Shensi has not been stopped, the Southern envoys have reported to the Allied Consuls in Shanghai that the resumption of the conference is delayed by the fact that the Peking Government does not desire peace.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Nau Wing-kin, who has recently resigned from the position of Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal, has requested the Tuchun to give him the command of 1,000 troops with 1,000 rifles and 10 machine-guns.
More than 600 soldiers, recruited in Kwangsi, have arrived in Canton. These soldiers are to be included in the 1st Division.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

Tuan Chi-jui, the ex-Premier, left Peking on the 15th for Honam.
The Foreign Diplomats were entertained on the 15th by the members of the Peking Parliament.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Public Works Department has announced that all the new roads under construction are to be completed before July.
The Samshui Authorities have decided to build a road from Samshui city to Ho-how. The work is to be commenced next week. After the road has been completed a ricksha service will be inaugurated.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Last night Fredony, the celebrated transformist, presented an entirely new programme and his lighting change acts were highly appreciated. He presented a very funny parody act, impersonating Prof. Bluffe, in a series of eccentricities and the well-known Chinese magician, Lee Chung Sun, in which he introduced a completely new double cabinet trick, where a lady is produced from nothing. As Decremifa, the musical clown, Fredony proved himself a very accomplished musician on various instruments.
Miss Tessie Turner sang several ragtime melodies with great success. Misses Ericksen and Leona appeared in an Egyptian song and dance number.
The supporting picture programme is a very interesting one, the romantic Pathé photo-play entitled "Will-power" occupying the first part.

GERMAN ARMY TO BE REDUCED TO 100,000.

SERIOUS FOOD SHORTAGE IN THE CENTRAL EMPIRES.

THE ATTEMPT TO ELIMINATE CONSCRIPTION

CHANNEL TUNNEL TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY TO BE READY BY SATURDAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATEST CABLES.

DRAWING GERMANY'S TEETH.

ARMY TO BE REDUCED TO 100,000

PARIS, March 11th.

March 10th will rank in the history of the Peace Conference as a crucial date when the civilized world learns of the measures adopted to reduce Germany to a state of impotency.

The Supreme War Council shaped and agreed upon the military terms.

Germany's army will be reduced to 100,000 men.

Marshal Foch and Mr. Lloyd George would have limited the standing army of the enemy to 140,000, but the Supreme War Council called for a further reduction.

America, Great Britain, France, and Italy were now in perfect accord on virtually every clause of the forthcoming treaty—on the military, naval, territorial, financial, and economic terms.

The negotiations of the last few days surprised the most optimistic expectations.

THE BEST METHOD OF ABOLISHING CONSCRIPTION.

Reuter learns that amendments are being suggested stiffening the military terms. They are not aimed at humiliating the enemy, but are designed to kill conscription. Anglo-American Councillors think that the abolition of conscription in Germany is the best method of abolishing conscription in the world.

Hence the decision to cut down at least by half the total of the German Army proposed by military experts, namely, 200,000.

The Anglo-American delegates were of opinion that if Germany were permitted to conscript 200,000 men annually, she would possess millions of trained men in a couple of decades. On the other hand, the French experts are of opinion that if the cadres were broken up any effective military organisation would be permanently destroyed. Their proposals were to reduce the staff of Officers to a few hundreds and to abolish the great General Staff; military schools might be retained if conducted in accordance with the terms, which also provided for the dismantling of fortifications that might conceivably be a menace to France, and the prohibition of the manufacture of poison gas. The question of the Kiel Canal remained open.

No settlement has yet been reached regarding the question of reparation, on which subject the Allies entertain divergent views.

GERMANY'S TROUBLES.

GENERAL STRIKE OVER.

LONDON, March 9th.

A semi official message from Berlin, dated the evening of March 8th, declares that the general strike has practically ended.

The underground trains have resumed services, and the compositors and printers have returned to work. The Berlin Trade Union Commission, almost unanimously, favour the ending of the strike, but the decision of the Workers' Council carries greater weight in Berlin.

It is not yet known fully what conditions the Plenary Assembly of the Workers' Councils has laid down for ending the strike. They, probably, will include no punishment, the release of those arrested, and the withdrawal of the military forces from factories and also the withdrawal of the volunteer troops.

ERFURT STRIKES ENDED.

A message from Berlin states that the strikes in Erfurt have also ended. Martial law has not yet been repealed.

SPARTACISTS HOIST THE IMPERIAL STANDARD.

Berlin Spartacists hoisted the Imperial standard at the Palace. It was immediately removed by Government troops.

MAIN BOLSHEVIK FORTRESS BEING BOMBARDED.

LONDON, March 10th.

A German wireless message, dated March 9th, estimates the casualties in Berlin at one thousand and says that if final resistance has not yet been completely broken, at least the crisis has safely been passed.

After the interior of the city has been cleared on Saturday, the Spartacists fought in the suburbs. Their principal fortress is the Boetzow Brewery, which the Government troops are bombarding with heavy howitzers directed by air-men, while aeroplanes are bombing the Brewery.

Many houses in the Alexander Platz and in the neighbourhood have collapsed as the result of the previous days' bombardments.

WHY GERMANY SANK INTO BOLSHEVISM.

The report of Allied agents, who visited Germany, attributes the spread of Spartacism in Germany to the fact that the Bolsheviks promise food, which, the report says, must certainly be sent to Germany if Bolshevism is to be suppressed.

The report suggests that another heavy blow can be dealt to Bolshevist propaganda if the *Entente* forbade any bank outside Russia to accept roubles for a certain period.

The Spartacists would then soon find their funds running short. German business men profess readiness to accept any conditions, rather than fall into the hands of the Bolsheviks, but all non-Bolshevik parties urge the necessity of immediate assistance by the *Entente*.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF FOOD.

PARIS, March 8th.

The Supreme Council reached an agreement regarding the Spa deadlock. Mr. Lloyd George read a letter from a British General stating that the British soldiers complained of the suffering of women and children in Germany. The letter largely influenced the Council's decision.

Reuter learns that the decision of the Allies to feed Germany as speedily as possible is due to reports from agents who have visited Berlin and other cities. They state that the supplies of corn will only last till the middle of March.

It is thought that the continuation of under-feeding will produce serious Bolshevik outbreaks.

The Government's methods to combat Bolshevism are inadequate and immediate peace is necessary.

PARIS, March 9th.

The Government agents who have just returned from a one-month tour of Germany, where they investigated the food situation and the consequent spread of Bolshevism, have reported that the conditions in Prussia and Saxony are very serious.

The Russians are regarded as liberators and the possibility of the junction of the German and Russian forces on the East Front is in no way remote.

General Hindenburg's army, which is composed of nearly 200,000 men, will be more than sufficient to check the Bolshevik danger, if the troops are not already impregnated with Bolshevism, but there is not a single solid regiment in Germany.

THE BATTLE IN BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, March 8th.

A semi-official statement from Berlin describes the struggle at the Police Prefecture.

The garrison beat back fierce storming attacks lasting hours. The enemy, which was composed partly of armed workmen from the big factories, deserters, released war prisoners, and marines, employed artillery and field howitzers. A small detachment gained a temporary footing in the south wing, but were dislodged.

During the afternoon, Government troops attacked at all points and won complete successes. The volunteers entirely cleared the Alexander Platz.

The insurgent militia guard at the Royal mews fired on the Government troops, who stormed the building and disbanded the Guard. In consequence of the strike extending to the electric works, parts of Berlin were without lights at night.

GENERAL SITUATION DISQUIETING.

Although the main efforts of the Spartacists in Berlin have been defeated, the latest news shows that the general situation in Germany continues to disquiet the Government.

STRIKES IN THE COAL DISTRICTS.

BALE, March 13th.

A message from Berlin states that sixteen collieries in Silesia struck.

A plot fomented by Spartacists, from Berlin, has been discovered in Breslau, where the Government troops occupied public buildings to prevent their seizure.

Fourteen thousand miners in the coal-basins of Saxony struck.

An outbreak is apprehended in Hamburg.

Correspondents in Berlin state that, since March 8th, artillerying, machine-gunning and air-bombing has been going on in the suburbs, where the Spartacists are still holding out.

SPORADIC OUTBREAKS IN BERLIN CITY.

COPENHAGEN, March 7th.

A semi-official statement from Berlin stated that Government troops cleared the Alexander Platz and occupied the Police Presidency. There had been sporadic shooting on the Wilhelm Platz and other points. Government troops were now guarding the non-strikers. The naval division had been disbanded. Fighting in the interior of the city had ceased.

THE CASUALTIES.

COPENHAGEN, March 7th.

The losses among the Government troops were comparatively trifling. They captured many prisoners. The total casualties exceeded 400 killed and wounded, including many civilians.

A delegation of strikers arrived at Weimar during the day.

INSURGENT TROOPS ROUTED.

COPENHAGEN, March 8th.

A semi-official statement, from Berlin, says that on the evening of March 7th insurgent marines and militia converted the Admiralty Offices into a fort which was defended with machine-guns and other modern weapons. Government troops fired three rounds from heavy howitzers hitting the building, whereupon some of the defenders fled. Others showed the white flag and evacuated the premises, after which civilians plundered the buildings.

SCHIEDEMANN MINISTRY MAY RESIGN.

COPENHAGEN, March 8th.

The latest news from Germany is that the resignation of the Scheidemann Cabinet is possible. It is believed that President Ebert favours this.

NO NEWSPAPERS IN BERLIN.

COPENHAGEN, March 8th.

There are no newspapers in Berlin at present owing to the strike of the printers and compositors, while, owing to the complete cessation of the railways, motor lorries are carrying people from the suburbs to the city.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S EFFORTS.

COPENHAGEN, March 8th.

The National Assembly at Weimar continues to attempt to pacify the Extremiste by Socialistic legislation. The Assembly has now enacted a law providing that every German shall be given an opportunity of earning a living or be supported, if disabled.

SPARTACISTS AT SPANDAU.

The Spartacists are terrorising Spandau where most of the factories have stopped owing to the lack of electricity. A Volunteer Corps under General Huelsen occupied all the public buildings.

THE POLICE PREFECTURE ATTACKED BY SPARTACISTS.

COPENHAGEN, March 6th.

A message from Berlin, dated March 6th, says that, yesterday afternoon, the shooting of the Spartacist who attempted to bomb the door of the Prefecture, led to a general firing on the Prefecture from the surrounding houses and streets. Government troops replied from the Prefecture. Detachments of sailors, in the course of the afternoon, crept nearer and nearer to the Prefecture, placed machine-guns in the adjoining streets, and erected barricades.

A naval reserve Division and portions of the Republican militia joined the Spartacists.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR THE PREFECTURE.

COPENHAGEN, March 6th.

A message from Berlin, dated March 6th, states that, in the neighbourhood of the Police Prefecture and the Alexander Platz, heavy fighting occurred during the night. The fighting still continues.

WOLFF BUREAU WORKMEN ON STRIKE.

COPENHAGEN, March 6th.

The compositors and printers of the Wolff Bureau struck yesterday evening.

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

MORE STRINGENT DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

PARIS, March 7th.

Mr. Lloyd George's amended proposals for the disarmament of Germany, adopted by the Council this afternoon, are far more stringent than those of the military experts. The new proposals were strongly supported by M. Clemenceau.

FEEDING AUSTRIA.

The Council decided to increase the food being sent to Austria from 800 to 3,000 tons daily *vid* Fiume and Trieste, in addition to the 80,000 tons at Trieste awaiting transportation. The Council has referred the question of the German cables to the Legal Commission.

THE SPA IMPASSE.

LONDON, March 7th.

A German message states that the negotiations at Spa regarding the shipping question have been temporarily broken off, owing to the *Entente* demanding the unconditional handing over of the remaining German mercantile marine, which Germany refused to hand over without a guarantee that she be supplied with two-and-a-half-million tons of foodstuffs until next harvest.

THE INTERRUPTED NEGOTIATIONS.

The Council will, to-morrow, appoint a Military Commission to reach a decision regarding the interruption of the Spa negotiations, in consequence of the non-delivery of German merchantmen.

GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET MUST BE DELIVERED.

PARIS, March 8th.

The Supreme War Council, with reference to the Spa deadlock, has decided to send a note to Germany informing her that she must carry out the conditions of the supplementary Armistice Convention of January 16th, undertaking to put the merchant fleet under the control of the Allies. The latter consider that the Germans are not entitled now to make any conditions regarding the delivery of the fleet.

WHY VESSELS WERE NOT SURRENDERED.

PARIS, March 7th.

The Germans at Spa alleged that the reason for the non-delivery of the merchantmen was that the transfer would throw 42,000 German seamen idle.

GERMAN REFUSAL A BREACH OF ARMISTICE TERMS.

The original Armistice offered hopes of the Allies helping to feed Germany and, in the later renewal, Germany contracted to surrender her merchant vessels. The German refusal to hand over the ships is, therefore, a distinct breach, but the view of the Allies is that the difficulty will soon be solved because, while we cannot allow the Germans to elevate our original intention into a contract, nevertheless they must be fed." The Supreme War Council has postponed the discussion on the subject until to-morrow.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN BLUFF.

PARIS, March 9th.

A Havas message says:—

French opinion sees in the present suspension of negotiations at Spa no more than the first attempt of the Germans to bluff the Peace Conference by raising the Bolshevik bogey. The Germans are trying to bargain with the last pawn left to them.

LATEST CABLES.

VOLUNTARYISM VS. CONSCRIPTION.

FRENCH PREMIER SUPPORTS MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

PARIS, March 11th.

M. Clemenceau stoutly supports Mr. Lloyd George's decision to abolish conscription and for the adoption of the voluntary principle throughout Europe.

CONTEMPLATED ENGINEERING FEATS.

CHANNEL TUNNEL TO BE CONSTRUCTED.

PARIS, March 11th.

A Havas message states:—

The British and French Governments have agreed to construct a Channel Tunnel.

It is estimated that the Channel Tunnel will be completed in about five years.

SCHEME WARMLY SUPPORTED.

PARIS, March 12th.

A Havas message states:—

The plan to construct a Channel tunnel has the whole-hearted support of France. There can be no better means of cementing the Anglo-French alliance. Government circles are particularly interested in the scheme as a method for providing employment for demobilised labour. It is recognised both from the point of view of the future policing of Germany and of trade relations that the tunnel will be a most important adjunct to the League of Nations. Soon a London-Baghdad express will emerge in France.

OTHER SCHEMES.

A commission in Paris is considering also the building of tunnels under the Bosphorus and the Strait of Gibraltar, making it possible to travel from London to Calcutta or Cape Town without changing.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

BELGIAN DEMAND FOR MALMEDY DISTRICT.

PARIS, March 8th.

The Belgian Claims' Commission have agreed to the Belgian demand for the Malmedy District now under German domination.

PEACE EARLIER THAN ANTICIPATED.

PARIS, March 12th.

A Havas message states:—

The progress made by the Peace Conference during the last few days justifies the hope that the whole technical work of peace-making may be completed far earlier than anticipated.

THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

PARIS, March 7th.

The report of the Commission on Breaches of Laws of War will be finished to-morrow. It recommends that the Peace Conference be entitled to make regulations for the punishment of those responsible for the war, those responsible for the violation of treaties existing before the war, and those responsible for acts of cruelty and barbarity during the war.

It is hoped that the Commission's recommendations as regards those guilty of cruelty will ensure strict justice being done.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

COMMENT ON PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH.

NEW YORK, March 7th.

Commenting on President Wilson's speech, some of the Independent American journals, while giving credit to the President's high ideals, reflect disappointment at his general attitude. The *New York Herald* complains that President Wilson has made no serious attempt to meet the criticisms against the League, but declares, however, that Americans do not desire to reject the League so long as it safeguards their rights.

Democratic newspapers express the opinion that the Republican critics of President Wilson favour the League, but wish to discredit President Wilson, in view of the Presidential election, and obtain, for the Republicans, the credit for the League.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT ON AMERICAN CRITICISM.

LONDON, March 6th.

The papers, commenting on President Wilson's speech, generally regret that the League of Nations has become an issue of American domestic politics, as any idea that President Wilson does not possess a mandate from the American people may affect his position at the Peace Conference, but they rejoice in President Wilson's boldness in counter-attacking his critics, and point out that the latter's opposition is less to the idea of a League of Nations than to the present project.

WHAT SENATOR LODGE DESIRES.

BOSTON, March 8th.

Senator Lodge made a statement that he simply desired the proposed League of Nations' Covenant to be thoroughly and carefully discussed, as, if it did not bear discussion, it was not for adoption.

PROMOTING ANGLO-FRENCH TRADE.

AN AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

PARIS, March 14th.

A Havas message states:—

The Committee of the Federation of British Industries, on their visit to Paris, did good work in the interests of Anglo-French trade. The French Government will, in future, facilitate the importation of British goods.

A DISGRACEFUL OUTBREAK.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' CONDUCT AT RHYL.

LONDON, March 7th.

A Canadian Russian soldier started the Rhyl outbreak by crying "Come on, Bolshevists." Hundreds of men rushed from their huts, armed with all sorts of weapons, and entered the quarters of girls, sleeping in the Navy and Army Canteen. They carried of the girls' clothes, and smashed and ransacked the rooms. Some arrayed themselves in girls' clothes and then raided a brewer's dray, consumed the contents, and used the barrels to block the roads.

Cavalry were called out, but were forbidden to use arms. The rioters started the fighting, compelling the authorities to take stronger measures.

The camp contained 2,000 Canadians. The ringleaders were mostly of foreign extraction.

The damages have been estimated at £50,000.

It is reported that twelve were killed, including a Major, from New Brunswick, who had won the Victoria Cross. He attempted to keep off the rioters from the officers' quarters and was thrown down and trampled to death. Another officer, in attempting to rescue him, was badly mauled, and died.

ORDER RESTORED.

LONDON, March 7th.

It was officially announced, from Rhyl yesterday evening, that the trouble ended by rounding up the rioters. The camp is quiet and there is no danger of further disturbances.

The Canadian authorities restored order without the assistance of British troops. They informed the War Office that they did not desire the shipping increased as a consequence of the outbreak, as they did not intend to be coerced.

The Canadian authorities assume entire responsibility for disciplinary action and arrested a number of men concerned in the shooting. The disturbance was purely local, and was not due to wide-spread discontent.

HOW THE OUTBREAK COMMENCED.

Two hundred long-service men were angry, it is alleged, at the repatriation of more recently joined troops, and started the outbreak.

[On March 7th Reuter telegraphed as follows:—The Press Bureau states:—The Ministry of Overseas Military Forces in Canada, in an official statement regretting the Kinmel Park incident, particularly in view of the splendid discipline record of the Canadians during the war period, explains that Kinmel Park was a concentration area since the Armistice, where the troops were sorted into drafts according to their destination in Canada. The failure of the Ministry of Shipping to furnish sufficient ships to carry out the February programme caused great disappointment and was chiefly responsible for the disturbances. The Chief of the General Staff has addressed men in fifteen different places, and it is unlikely that further disturbances will occur among the 15,000 of all ranks in camp. Many offenders had already been arrested, including twelve civilians and three rioters; also two men on picket duty, who had killed and wounded 21 men and two officers.]

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA'S OFFER TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.

Mr. Francais, the Ambassador who recently returned from Russia, testifying to the Senate Propaganda Investigating Committee, to-day, said that Mr. Robins, the former Red Cross representative of Russia, had returned to the United States, bringing an offer from the Bolshevik Government of concessions to the United States, similar to those given to Germany by the Brest-Litovsk Treaty.

M. Robins, yesterday, testified the same to the Committee and said he did not believe that Lenin and Trotzy were under German influence. Mr. Robins considered Bolshevism the menace of the age, but did not favour American intervention, because he believed thhat the people of Russia wanted Bolshevism.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIEWS OF THE KERENSKY GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

Members of the former Kerensky Government addressed the Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday concerning the Russian problem. They considered that, firstly, the Allied forces should maintain order in Russia; secondly, furnish munitions to the Northern Russia Government; thirdly, establish a commercial credit to enable the All-Russian Government to continue warfare against the Bolsheviks.

The Committee took no action in the matter.—*American Wireless.*

LATEST CABLES.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

BOLSHEVIKS ADVANCING AGAINST ODESSA.

BERNE, March 9th.

The Ukrainian Press Bureau states that the military situation in the Ukraine is daily becoming more serious. Two Bolshevik armies, abundantly supplied with guns, munitions and armoured trains, are advancing against Odessa and Vinnitza. The Ukrainian Government have decided to evacuate the latter town. Ukrainian troops, who lack munitions, are withdrawing towards East Galicia, before numerically superior forces.

FRANCE TO AID THE UKRAINIANS.

The Press Bureau publishes a message sent from Odessa by the French Government announcing that Generals Anselme and Berthélot have been charged with concluding a treaty with the Ukrainian Government for common action against the Bolshevists, and states that America and Italy are sending representatives to the Ukrainian Government.

DEMOBILISATION.

THE POST-WAR BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, March 6th.

In the House of Commons, moving the second reading of the Naval, Military and Air Force Service Bill, Captain Guest pointed out that it did not deal with officers, of whom there were more than enough, and who were dealt with under Royal Warrant; nor did it deal with the Regular Army.

It was hoped that by May, which might nearly coincide with the ratification of peace, three-quarters of the Army would be demobilised, and if voluntary recruiting proceeded at the present rate, possibly all of the remaining quarter need not be retained.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH AGREEMENT WITH HOLLAND.

LONDON, March 6th.

Reuter is informed that arrangements have been made with Holland to transport men for demobilisation from the Army of the Rhine, by water, to Rotterdam.

It is hoped that Holland will also agree to allow the passage of British troops in the opposite direction, *viâ* Rotterdam, to the Army of the Rhine, provided it is made clear that the object is to hasten peace, and cannot raise any question of infringement of neutrality.

LATEST CABLES.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

AMERICAN BATTLE-PLANES.

NEW YORK, March 8th.

A battle-plane covered 664 miles from Dayton to Mineola in 4-hours 33-minutes (actual flying time), with one stoppage, in stormy weather.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT BY BRITAIN'S BIGGEST MACHINE.

LONDON, March 6th.

Britain's biggest airship, the *R33*, which is 670 feet long, made a trial flight and covered thirty miles in half-an-hour on a perfectly even keel.

The machine landed successfully in spite of unfavourable weather.

LATEST CABLES.

PRELIMINARY PEACE TERMS.

REDUCTION OF THE GERMAN FLEET.

PARIS, March 7th.

The naval terms provide for the disarmament of the German Fleet which will be reduced to the limit sufficient for Police and defence purposes and will not, of course, figure among the first class or second class navies.

This system is for an indefinite period until the League of Nations decides otherwise.

THE AERIAL TERMS.

The aerial terms provide for a limited number of hydroplanes with an aerial force of 5,000 men whose work will be to gather mines until October 1st when the entire establishment will end.

TO BE READY BY SATURDAY.

PARIS, March 8th.

It is expected that the terms of the Preliminary Peace Treaty will be ready for presentation to the delegates by March 22nd. It will be signed by the enemy shortly afterwards, if a responsible Government in Germany still exists.

FRANCE'S FINANCES.

A DEFICIT OF £800,000,000.

PARIS, March 8th.

In the Chamber, during the debate on the financial situation, M. Pérét, the reporter of the Budget Commission, estimated France's war deficit at £800,000,000.

He expressed the opinion that it was difficult to issue a domestic loan, and that the formation of a Financial League of Nations was imperative for all the Allies, because none could, with her own resources, face her financial difficulties.

An Inter-Ally loan would be an assured success. Its first objects would be to repair the war damage, and liquidate war expenditure.

Referring to the suggested French tax on capital, M. Pérét said that the blow must be first aimed at German capital, because, economically, Germany was indisputably superior to France.

M. Pérét contrasted France's ruined invaded regions with Germany's wealth, declaring that Germany was not entitled to pity.

ANOTHER TRAIN DISASTER.

TEN SOLDIERS INJURED.

AMIENS, March 8th.

A British leave train, to-day, collided with a stationary train. Ten were injured.

COMMERCIAL MAGNATE RESIGNS.

Sir John Cowan, Chairman of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, has resigned. He vacates his post on March 16th.

POLISH DIVISIONS IN FRANCE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR REPATRIATION.

PARIS, March 14th.

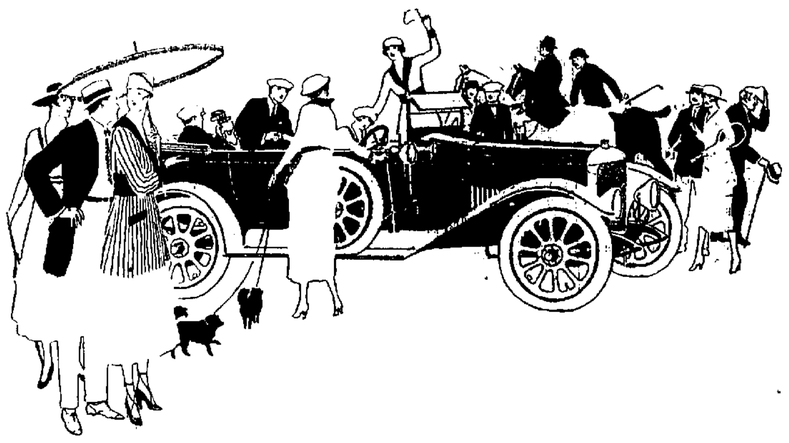
A Havas message states:—

Arrangements for the departure, for Poland, of two Polish Divisions, now in France, are being made. They will leave very soon.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

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Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. Of Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

[31-18

CABLES.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LATEST CABLES.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND.

THE DAMAGE TO THE BRITISH WARSHIPS.

LONDON, March 8th.

Reuter has obtained particulars of the British battleships damaged in the Jutland battle.

The *Marlborough* was struck by a torpedo and one boiler-room was flooded. Two men were killed. She was not hit by shell-fire.

The *Colossus* was struck on her superstructure by a shell from a 12-inch gun, which caused a fire. Another burst short, causing unimportant damage. Three men were wounded.

The *Barham* was hit by five shells from heavy guns. One wrecked the hydraulic pumps, the auxiliary wireless office and the medical store, causing heavy casualties among the wireless men and the medical staff.

The *Malaya* sustained eight hits. Her siren steampipe was fractured. A large shell wrecked the galley canteen on the gundeck, and the mounting of one six-inch gun. Two hits badly holed her below her armour, flooding the adjacent compartments. A heavy shell bulged the roof of one gun turret without exploding, but put the range-finder out of action.

The *Valiant* was not hit.

The *Warspite*, towards evening, was hit by shells from two heavy guns. Both perforated the six-inch armour, and caused considerable damage, jamming the helm hard aport, causing the ship to turn in circles. While circling, the *Warspite* was struck by 16 shells from heavy guns and twelve from smaller ones, causing considerable damage. Two guns were put out of action. She had a large hole on her water-line and another under the water, below the armour, but her casualties were very light.

AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR.

MARSHAL FOCH'S TRIBUTE TO THE U.S.A.

PARIS, March 12th.

A Havas message states:

In one of Marshal Foch's rare utterances in public, which was the feature of a dinner given last night, in Paris, by the *Cercle Français Presse Etrangère* to the American Delegation, Marshal Foch paid a fine tribute to America's military help, referring to the Armistice and the wholesale surrender of Germany.

The audience gave Marshal Foch a great ovation.

M. Tardieu represent the French Government, predicted the successful termination of the labours of the Peace Conference, stating that our object was clear and simple—to put between the conception of war and the act of war as many obstacles as possible.

GETTING READY FOR THE FINAL PEACE.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SIGNOR ORLANDO IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 12th.

A Havas message states:—

President Wilson will land at Brest on Thursday, arriving at Paris on Friday morning.

Signor Orlando arrived at Paris yesterday.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TRADE POLICY.

A DEFINITE STATEMENT ASKED FOR.

LONDON, March 10th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Donald McLean asked for a definite statement of the Government's trade policy. He declared that the whole business community was in a state of unrest and uncertainty. He agreed that it was impossible to remove all the war restrictions immediately, but some more might be removed. He pointed out that the United States was already doing a large business in former British markets, and preparing largely to extend her activities, while the Japanese were capturing much of the British trade of South America and Asia.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS TO GOODS OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, March 10th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, M. Bridgeman stated that the concession he announced on March 7th was concerning goods produced or manufactured within the British Empire. Import licenses will be issued very shortly.

AMERICAN NAVY OFFICIALS FOR EUROPE.

TO SECURE INFORMATION FOR U.S.A. NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 8th.

Mr. Josephus Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, goes to Europe next week, accompanied by the heads of the Navy Department, for the purpose of securing information regarding the types of vessels needed for the American Navy.

THE DEMOBILISATION OF AMERICAN FORCES.

Mr. Newton D. Baker sails for France on April 1st, in connection with demobilisation problems.

GERMANY'S GOLD.

FRENCH VIEWS CONCERNING IT.

PARIS, March 11th.

A Havas message states:—

The French hold strong views against a portion of Germany's available supply of gold being used for paying for food, before French and Belgian claims for reparation and war damages were settled.

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED AT LOUVAIN.

BRUSSELS, March 7th.

While H.M. the King was visiting Louvain a man trying to pass the cordon of troops was stopped by a soldier policeman. He fired a revolver, wounding both slightly. The man was arrested and imprisoned in Brussels.

This is the sole foundation of the report current in Brussels of an attempt to assassinate the King.

AMERICAN MARINE WORKERS' STRIKE.

EIGHT HOUR DAY GRANTED.

NEW YORK, March 8th.

The marine workers' strike, mentioned on March 4th, is regarded as settled. An eight-hour day and an increase in wages have been granted.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

THE LATTER SEIZE DUTCH RIVER VESSELS.

THE HAGUE, March 10th.

According to the *Nieuwe Courant*, the authorities at Brussels and Antwerp seized some Dutch river vessels.

BRITISH TRADE.

INCREASES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Board of Trade announces that the increases in imports amounted to £8,044,321 and in exports to £7,815,200 compared with February, 1918.

POLAND.

LEMBERG IN DANGER OF BEING CAPTURED.

POSEN, March 8th.

M. Paderewski came to Posen to-day to consult the Inter-Allied Mission and the National Council at Posen regarding Lemberg, which is in extreme peril of capture by the Ukrainians, who have cut the only line of communications, thereby rendering re-victualling impossible. Moreover, the Polish forces at Lemberg are far inferior to the Ukrainians. The only possibility of saving the town is to send troops from the Posen German front, which is difficult, as the Germans continue their daily attacks.

ANOTHER RUPTURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, March 14th.

A Havas message says:—

Considerable attention is being attracted in Paris to the news of the rupture of negotiations between the Inter-Allied and German delegates at Posen discussing the situation of the Polish and German forces on the Dantzig-Thorn railway. It is stated that the German delegates throughout have shown an obvious ill-disposition to negotiate.

RECONSTRUCTION.

THE BASIS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PLANS.

LONDON, March 9th.

Interviewed by the *National News*, Sir Auckland Geddes said that the Government were basing their Reconstruction plans on the estimate that the United Kingdom, properly cultivated, could produce enough food for about 30,000,000 people.

The Government's policy for the future was to stimulate agriculture to the utmost, and at the same time to maintain our industrial importance.

THE COAL COMMISSION.

A STUDY IN FIGURES.

LONDON, March 6th.

Surprising figures were given before the Coal Commission yesterday. It was stated that, at Durham, with a six-hours' shift, the face cost of coal per ton was 17s. 6d., compared with 21s. 8d. in South Wales where hours were longer. Durham raised 58 tons per head yearly, compared with 55 raised by South Wales, where wages cost 3s. 6d. per ton more than at Durham.

Replying to Mr. Robert Smillie, Mr. R. L. Dickinson admitted that the miners' wages were regulated by the ability of the worst situated mine to pay.

BOLSHEVIK MURDERS.

CHINESE USED AS EXECUTIONERS.

LONDON, March 6th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the number of persons murdered by the Bolshevik Government in Russia was known to be very great. The Government was credibly informed that the Bolshevik Government was employing some of their considerable Chinese troops as executioners. The bodies of victims showed that they died of torture, but it was not certain whether this was the work of the Chinese or the Bolsheviks themselves.

IRELAND.

SINN FEINERS TO BE RELEASED.

LONDON, March 8th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. MacVeagh, Mr. Ian MacPherson stated that it had been decided to release the Sinn Feiners interned in England.

THE BILLIE CARLETON TRAGEDY.

ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, March 7th.

Mr. Reginald De Veulle has been committed for trial. Bail in £500 was granted.

GERMAN VANDALISM IN BELGIUM.

MORE INCRIMINATING DOCUMENTS.

PARIS, March 6th.

Complete documents have been discovered by the Belgian Police, and are being presented to the Reparation Commission to-day, containing detailed instructions to the German troops for the work of destruction in Belgium.

These documents show what salaries were payable to the various men charged with carrying out this vandalism, and describe the methods to be followed.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE JEWS.

FOUR HUNDRED FAMILIES KILLED.

STOCKHOLM, March 7th.

The Vienna *Yiddische-Morgen Post* reports terrible pogroms in East Galicia and the Ukraine. Four hundred families at Proskurow have been killed.

AMERICA.

RAILWAY CONTROL TO CONTINUE.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

The Director of Railways announced that, with the approval of President Wilson, the railroads would not be released from Government control until an opportunity to see whether or not the construction of a permanent programme of legislation could be legally adopted within a reasonable time.—*American Wireless.*

SHIPPING POLICY.

NEW YORK, March 15th.

Mr. Hurley Edward, of the Shipping Board, announced that conferences to shape the shipping policy will be held by the cotton men in the South-West and the producers and businessmen from all sections.

The Government has released 10 steamers for the Oriental trade.

Mr. Hurley announced that the Board would meet businessmen here on Tuesday for the first of the series of conferences with the object of obtaining the shippers' co-operation in the formation of a permanent policy for the American merchant marine.—*American Wireless.*

ANOTHER LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

The Secretary of the Treasury announced that an extensive campaign in connection with the Liberty Loan begins in April.—*American Wireless.*

AMERICAN NAVY.

SIXTEEN CAPITAL SHIPS TO BE READY IN JUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

At a meeting of the Committee of Naval Affairs, on Tuesday, it was announced that all the 16 capital ships already authorised for the navy will be under construction in June.—*American Wireless.*

EARLIER CABLES.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

THE INTER-SERVICES TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, March 8th.

The matches in the Inter-Services Rugby Football tournament resulted as follows:—

South Africa defeated the Air Force by 12 points to *nil*.

England defeated Australia by 6 points to 3.

New Zealand defeated Canada by 11 points to *nil*.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANCE.

GREAT BRITAIN'S AND AMERICA'S DEBT.

PARIS, March 9th.

A Havas message says:—

Lord Robert Cecil, the British Peace Delegate, delivering a speech in Paris, emphasised that both Great Britain and America owed much to France which lifted the torch of civilisation and taught the great principles of thought through her history and by her magnificent literature, and the many gifts she showered on mankind.

He concluded by saying:—"The world feels called upon to bear a part of the burden arising from the devastation of Provinces of France."

THE GERMAN FLEET.

WILL AMERICA SINK HER SHARE?

PARIS, March 9th.

A Havas message says:—

President Wilson, writing to a member of the House of Representatives said that the proposal to sink the surrendered German ships seemed the counsel of those who did not know what else to do with them.

FINANCIAL GUARANTEES TO THE IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Prompt action is being taken to quicken the transfer of men and women from war to peace industries. Already arrangements are being made to give financial assistance in the form of guarantees to iron and steel manufacturers to enable them to continue making stock during the transition period. Happily, the position regarding raw materials is, by no means, as serious as is generally thought. The Post-war Priority Council will investigate claims for stocks and allocate these to the greatest national advantage.

Efforts to secure from foreign Governments, the Dominions, and private employers an indication of their post-war orders and programmes, and to induce them to place orders now, "have not been without success."

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

BRILLIANT SPEECH BY THE U.S AMBASSADOR.

Mr. J. W. Davis, the new United States Ambassador, made his first public speech in Great Britain at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims of Great Britain at the Savoy Hotel, the Duke of Connaught presiding. A very large and influential company assembled.

AMBASSADORS' FUNCTIONS.

Earl Curzon proposed the health of the American Ambassador. He said: The Ambassador is the latest of a long line of eminent men who in a similar capacity have been deputed by his Government to come here. It is a platitude to say that America is a country with the greatest resources in the world—resources of men, material, money, moral, and spiritual resources—but nothing during my experience of public life has struck me as more remarkable than the unexhausted reservoir of public men whom America has at her disposal to send out on important diplomatic functions to the various countries of the world. The United States has, I believe, no diplomatic service in the old sense of the term. They are said to look rather askance at the old-fashioned formularies and ways of European diplomacy, and I believe their Ambassadors and Envoys are liable to be displaced and replaced whenever a new Government enters into power. But that does not seem to matter the least in the world, for whatever the demand the supply is forthcoming, and this I will say, and you will endorse me, that in her choice of diplomatic representatives America always gives the best to us. (Cheers.) I have had the good fortune myself to be personally acquainted with the last eight American Ambassadors in this country.

Sometimes the United States has sent us great men of letters like James Russell Lowell and John Hay; sometimes great lawyers like Phelps and Choate, and I believe our guest of to-day may be added to that number; sometimes representative men connected with journalism or other spheres of public interest, like Whitelaw Reid and the late Mr. Page (hear, hear); sometimes the bearer of a great historic name like Robert Lincoln (Cheers.) When these Ambassadors come to this country they seem to fall instinctively into the system and range of our public life. I am not suggesting for a moment that they cease to be true Americans. I believe the Foreign Office would say that no more viligant exponents of the interests of their own country than the American Ambassadors are known in Downing Street. But if I may speak from our point of view, we look upon them as belonging to our race. We regard the American Ambassador as almost a domestic Ambassador. We take him into our public life.

MAKING OF PEACE.

We are standing upon the threshold of "a new era." I believe that never on any previous occasion have the problems which confronted our diplomats here and abroad been greater than those which are likely to be laid before us in the ensuing years. The war has been won, or all but won. I cannot help sometimes regretting that it was not prolonged a little longer in order to effect a more complete victory. (Cheers.) But even although the war has been won, peace has not been won. The winning of peace is the greatest constructive task that has ever been put on the shoulders of any combination of peoples. I venture upon this statement, that that task can only be successfully confronted if America and Great Britain stand side by side to shoulder the burden. (Cheers.) For more than a century past there has been no war between our two countries. During that time the ties of a common race, of common laws, and of a common language have been drawing us closer and closer together. (Cheers.) But throughout that time we have been living in a world where the old-fashioned rivalries, jealousies, dangers, and competitions have surrounded us on every side. It has been, essentially, not free from wars—wars dynastic, wars for frontiers, wars for ambition, wars for trade. He must be blind who does not see that if we do not get out of that era now—the most golden opportunity the world has ever seen—the war will have been thrown away, and he must be blinder still who does not see that the leaders in that task, bringing us to a higher plane and in pursuit of a higher ideal, are the United States and Great Britain. (Cheers.)

If your country and mine stand together we can make peace—such a peace as we desire. And when I say your country and mine, I am not eliminating the co-operation of our great Allies on the Continent. But I am speaking of the English-speaking peoples when I say that if we stand together we can make the peace we desire, and if we remain together after the peace we can guarantee it for the future. (Cheers.) Our two countries govern or administer something like 500,000,000 of the population of the globe, which, I believe, is rather more than one-third. That means that the balance of the world's destinies is in our grasp. We can swing it this way or that. Men's eyes are now directed to Paris. We hope—it is our strongest aspiration—that from the discussions of Paris there may emerge a League of Nations as a guarantee of that future of the world which is about to be settled. (Cheers.) We know that in any case the League of the Nations who have fought and suffered together in this war and won this victory will abide. But even supposing that in either of these respects these dreams should fail, there is another dream which must survive and remain—the dream of the English-speaking races. (Cheers.) It is to that League more than to any other that the world will have to look in future as the guardian and trustee of the liberties and life, very likely even the frontiers, of the new nationalities, who have struggled into existence, and whose future we have have to secure. These are no new reflections. They are the accepted commonplaces of the best minds on both sides. (Cheers.)

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

The moment a treaty is signed the difficulties will begin. The great war work will be the post-peace work. All sorts of attempts will be made to sow dissensions between your country and mine. They are already being started by an active German propaganda. There will always be differences of opinion, of points of view, of temperament, of interests, between our two countries. But I stand here on behalf of the Foreign Office to say that these are merely as grains of friendship and true union between your country and ours. (Cheers.) We look to you to remind us of the true things, the big things, the material things, that lie ahead. We regard you as the custodian of the noble principles which have fallen in this country and elsewhere from the lips of your own President, and we treat you as a partner in the great task which devolves upon us both. (Cheers.) I ask you all to give a hearty welcome to the new Ambassador, and to wish him every possible success in the great task to which he is about to devote his energies. (Loud cheers.)

"THE LAST RED YEARS."

The American Ambassador, responding, expressed his keen sense of the honour done him by the gathering and proceeded: Nor can I let slip this opportunity to voice for the people of the United States their deep appreciation of the splendid reception which Great Britain has just given to their Chief Magistrate. The gracious hospitality of their Majesties, the King and Queen, the marked friendliness of your citizens, the manifold courtesies extended to the President and Mrs. Wilson on every hand, have gone home to the heart of America, and have forged another and a lasting link in the chain which unites us. (Cheers.)

COMMUNITY OF AIMS.

The late Mr. Page and many others, I am sure, have spoken to you with an eloquence, which I cannot hope to rival, of the ties which have bound, and which must always bind, the English-speaking nations in a common understanding. They have dwelt upon the community of speech which removes from us the curse of Babel and its confusion of tongues; upon our common literature, by means of which we drink from the same eternal spring; upon our common history, telling to generation after generation the story of trials endured and battles won by our ancestors; and above all upon the common ideals of justice and of liberty, secured by law and enjoyed in order, which through all the years have inspired our people. And in confirmation of the blessings which flow from all these things they have pointed again and again to the fact that on the Canadian frontier our countries meet in the longest common boundary in the world, so little marked and guarded that the traveller crosses it without perception until some chance flag or ensign warns him that territorial sovereignty has changed although speech and custom and manner of life has not. Those are trite and familiar themes if you choose; but they are trite and familiar only as all great things are. The axioms of science, the great principles of the moral law are trite and familiar also, and yet they are the things by which men and nations live and move and have their being. Such things cannot be too often repeated; and had I the opportunity I would say to every American, and would repeat to every Briton—"These are indeed your kinsmen; study them; understand them, learn to give and take with them, and guard their friendship as a sacred thing." (Cheers.)

But after the history of these last red years how little need there seems for such a lesson. Has it not been burned into our hearts by the fires of war, and marked in Pentecostal blood on the lintels of our homes? I would not wish to weaken by any exaggeration of phrase the tribute of America and her people to the manner in which Great Britain and the Britons have borne themselves throughout this war, but it would not be easy to exaggerate, if one desired, their admiration for your courage, your steadfastness, and your dogged endurance. From the fateful days of August, 1914, when you made your prompt decision, when in support of your pledged word to martyred Belgium you threw into the trembling scales all that you had and all that you might hope to be, their pulse has beat with sympathy and understanding, for they knew that you, God helping you, could do no other. They watched your heroic army throw itself across the Channel and fight its way through four long years all the way from Mons and back to Mons again. (Cheers.) They marvelled as its numbers grew in spite of the waste of constant fighting to some seven million men engaged at a single time upon more than seven fronts of battle. They heard your far-flung Dominions and Dependencies answer to your call from the four quarters of the globe, and saw "the swarthy sons of alien races and your foes of yesterday rush to put their living bodies between England and England's enemies." They witnessed your Navy sweep from the ocean the vaunted warships of Germany, and felt that while the Allied Fleets held the sea against her the outcome of the struggle could not be doubtful, no matter how long the end might be delayed. They noted the fashion in which your men and women at home gave up not only all their ease but their most cherished liberties, and spared themselves no labour, however menial, and no privation, however great, that might help in the glorious cause; and they bowed very low in Reverence before the long and ever lengthening roll of those who

"In the glorious morning of their days,
For England's sake lost all but England's praise."

Without taking so much as a single leaf from the well-earned laurels that crown the victorious brows of heroic France, or Italy, or Belgium, or Serbia, or others of the Allies, is it too much to paraphrase the words of the dying Pitt, and say that "England has saved herself by her exertions, and may well have saved the world by her example"? (Cheers.) What that example meant for us when at last our hour had struck it would be difficult indeed to put in words. We, like yourselves, were a non-military nation, and a sudden conversion to a nation given over to war would have seemed well nigh impossible if your experience had not been before us. Our industries were devoted to the arts of peace. We had to learn from you how to turn our ploughshares into swords, and into spears our pruning hooks. We were jealous, as you have ever been, of any interference by Government in the intimate affairs of daily life, and each American boasted with your poet that.

"Save his own soul's light overhead,
None leads him and none ever led."

But we had to learn from you to submit to Governmental control in the most intimate details, laying down for the time our liberty of action that we might some day take it up again. Indeed, it was not necessary to look across the ocean for inspiration, for Canada was working these miracles at our very doors. (Cheers.)

AMERICA IN THE WAR.

I come to you with the title of American Ambassador, but I am in truth only the last of many whom my country has lately sent. With the aid of your gallant sailors and seamen, she has despatched abroad within the last eighteen months 2,000,000 others, whose diplomacy is of the most practical kind. They came, I fondly believe, with all the zeal and spirit of true Crusaders, and they left behind them many more equally ready for the great adventure. We are not ashamed of them; and we venture to hope that you have found them not unworthy companions of your fighting men. We wished nothing better for them when we sent them out than that they should do battle with an equal courage, tenacity, and endurance. Some of them will not go home again; and if our losses seem, by reason of number, less grievous in the aggregate than your own, I ask you to remember that, after all, one cannot keep and balance books in the matter of human lives. (Hear, hear.) Those who are gone have entered into eternal comradeship; and whatever else the war may leave behind it, I dwell with hopeful pride on those reunions that the coming years will bring, when British and American survivors of the Great War will sit down side by side to tell again the story of valorous deeds against a common foe. (Cheers.) And now comes victory, complete, overwhelming, satisfying, adequate; the military power of Germany abased, her dreams of world conquest dissipated, and the evil men who loosed this horror on the world driven one after another from their seats of power. The world rests on its arms, and breathes again, and turns, with no light estimate of the task, to the labour of peace and reconstruction. Of a certainty it will call for all we have of wisdom, of courage, of faith, and of self-restraint. It is a happy augury that already we have agreed in terms upon the broad outlines that the settlement must take, and have proclaimed this agreement before all the world. Surely the wish is not merely father to the thought when I express my conviction that in matters of detail we will be in equal harmony. I am so convinced because I believe that the same great ideals and purposes animate both Great Britain and America, and because I am sure that there can be no rightful conflict between our fundamental interests in the final adjustment, for, as has been finely said:—

"This we may know certainly; this we may hold to confidently; that which is right can harm no man; that which is wrong can profit no man. Though all other lights swing and circle, this is the pole-star by which we may safely steer."

THE SPOILER AND THE SPOILS.

It is in this spirit that we mean to strive for justice, exact, complete, and even-handed to all men, whether friend or foe; a justice which does not shrink from demanding that the spoiler shall return all that he has taken from its rightful owner, and shall restore, so far as human hands can do it, the havoc which his crimes have caused; which will be equally scrupulous to see that no man or nation shall suffer wrong without redress or bear punishment without deserving it; which will not be turned aside from its proper ends by sentimentality on the one hand, or passion on the other, and which will fix its constant vision not on the past or the present alone, but on the long future as well. And with this justice, and by very reason of it, we plan for a broader freedom for ourselves and for all mankind. We ask to be free from the constant fear of war and from the chains and trammels which that fear imposes. We desire to rejoice once more at home in the ancient liberties which have come down to us through the centuries, and to enjoy abroad security upon all our rightful errands. And believing that the statement that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" is not an empty phrase but a living truth, we look with confidence for the day when all the nations of the earth shall know this as the truth which shall make them free. (Cheers.)

But since eternal vigilance is the price both of justice and of liberty, we propose to set up due safeguards for their maintenance. The "armed doctrine" of irresponsible power must give place in international, as it has in private affairs, to the rule of common right. Law must rise superior to brute force. The moral code must govern States as it governs men; and the nations of the world must pledge this each to each in mutual league and covenant. (Cheers.) Such is the harvest which the world must reap from the precious seed so freely sown on the battlefields of this war. These are the things which we must do if we would keep faith with all our sacred dead. It is the promise of these things which reddens now all the morning sky, and it is in the light of this new day that Great Britain and the United States are to walk, God willing, in unshaken trust and firm companionship. (Cheers.)

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
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TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
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Piano by Collard & Collard
Piano by Sandon Steedman, Londo
Piano by Ernst Kaps—Dresden.
Cottage Piano by Moutrie.
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Comprising:—
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EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 18 by 54 in.

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A few lots of Attaché Cases and Bellow Valises.
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(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
March 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels, and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets, new and second-hand.
ALSO
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) with all accessories, Pianos in good condition, one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, and one American Ice Chest.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JENKIN, Esq., C.B.E., to sell by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, March 19th and 20th, 1919, commencing each day at 5 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS,
Comprising:—Great Britain, Colonies and Possessions, Japan and China, Argentine and Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Macao, Nicaragua, Phillippines, &c., &c.,
ALSO
3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a collection,
AND
1 Album with about 800 good specimens.
On view from Monday, March 17th.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 4th, 1919. [281

The Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. F. W. SMITH & Co., Chefoo, to sell by Public Auction,
ON FRIDAY,
March 21st, 1919, commencing at 10.30 A.M. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A further small consignment of
EMBROIDERED LINEN TEA CLOTHS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.
These articles are of exceptional value equal to best Convent work, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—
Tea Cloths, Tea Serviettes, Tea Covers, Camisoles, Night Gowns, Blouse Lengths, Collars, Bedspreads, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
On THURSDAY,
March 20th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., &c.
removed to sale rooms for convenience of sale.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction.
On SATURDAY,
March 22nd, 1919, at 12.30 NOON, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
30/35 H. P. FOUR CYLINDER SIX SEATER
"STUDEBAKER" CAR,
in good running order.
The Car may be seen by arrangement with the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, March 14th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,
March 25th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M., at AH KING'S SLIPWAY.
The Houseboat "Flora". Recently overhauled and painted inside and out. Complete with all accessories including Dinghy, Icebox, lavatory, new sails &c., &c. and ready for immediate use.
Inspecting orders from the Undersigned—or from March 24th.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY,
March 28th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PROCELAIN AND CURIOS,
Comprising:—
A variety of 5-coloured and 3 coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone, Crystal and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc, Carved Bamboo Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles,
ALSO
Old Lacquered Screens, Embroideries, &c., &c &c.
The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tow-kwong Periods.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view day of sale.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1919.

FOR SALE.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.
DESCRIPTION:—
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke.
Boiler, 12 x 10', working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.
To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler,
ALSO
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,
AND
2 Navigating Compasses.
At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.
Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, February 20th, 1919 [231

LAWN
GRASS SEEDS.
Grass is Mother Nature's Carpet provided to cover the ground. If there is an abundance of soft green grass your home will not only be more pleasing but it will also be more valuable.
GRAÇA & CO.,
Dealers in Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Postage Stamps, Toys, etc.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG
P.O. Box 630. [73

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PARIS 19 RUE LAFFITTE. Ex. Dr. LE CLERC MED. CO., Haverstock Rd., N.W. 5, London. SEE TRADE-MARKED WORLD "THERAPION" IN OUR SEAL. GOVT. SEALS AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS. [91

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,
March 25th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M., at AH KING'S SLIPWAY.
The Houseboat "Flora". Recently overhauled and painted inside and out. Complete with all accessories including Dinghy, Icebox, lavatory, new sails &c., &c. and ready for immediate use.
Inspecting orders from the Undersigned—or from March 24th.
Terms:—Cash.

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March 28th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
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CHINESE PROCELAIN AND CURIOS,
Comprising:—
A variety of 5-coloured and 3 coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone, Crystal and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc, Carved Bamboo Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles,
ALSO
Old Lacquered Screens, Embroideries, &c., &c &c.
The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tow-kwong Periods.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view day of sale.
TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NELLORE"
Arrived Hongkong on March 12th, 1919.
FROM LONDON, COLOMBO & STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent
Hongkong, March 14th, 1919 [1

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARS ILLES in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining unclaimed after the 12th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J TOURTET,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1919. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWIJCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. at NOON will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [465

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE Steamship
"WALTON HALL,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 21st March, 1919, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 20th March, at 2.15 P.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1919. [475

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
"LAOMEDON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after March 15th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 21st, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before April 4th, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 14th, 1919. [480

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

March 16th.

Kwang Ping, British str., Capt. Rudgen, from Singapore, which port she left on March 7th, with a general cargo.—Dodwell & Co.

Shunshing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. E. Place, from Kwong Chow Wan and Macao, which latter port she left on March 16th, with a general cargo.—Po On & Co.

March 17th.

Loong Sang, British str., 1,093 tons, Capt. W. C. Leask, from Manila, which port she left on March 14th, with a general cargo.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mikumi Maru, Japanese str., 573 tons, Capt. Kawaguchi, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 13th, with a cargo of rice.—Suzuki & Co.

Sunning, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. Benson, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 14th, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tak Sing, British str., 977 tons, Capt. M. Ticknell, from Haiphong and Hai how, which latter port she left on March 16th, with a general cargo.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tean, British str., 1,351 tons, Capt. A. J. Scott, from Shanghai, which port she left on March 13th, with a general cargo.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

March 15th.

Amherst, for Freemantle.
Haichow, for Tientsin.

March 16th.

Akita Maru, for Singapore.
Amakusa Maru, for Keelung.
Bourbon, for Saigon.
Castlefield, for Vladivostock.
Chynan, for Shanghai.
Ching Chow, for Saigon.
Chuen On, for Haihow.
Dilwara, for Bombay.
Hosei Maru, for Quinhon.
Kaiwo Maru, for Quinhon.
Kwang Lee, for Canton.
Matsumaya Maru, for Yokohama.
Paoting, for Wuhu.
Shinmei Maru, for Saigon.
Telemachus, for Saigon.

March 17th.

Atreus, for Rotterdam.
Glenfalloch, for Singapore.
Kwai Wah, for Tourane.
Laomedon, for Yokohama.
Nore, for London.
Oakfield, for Cape Town.
Wo Sang, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Tean*, on March 17th,:—Mr. A. McKenzie.

Per s.s. *Loong Sang*, on March 17th:—Mr. C. Coleman, Mr. G. F. Roberts, Mrs. T. S. Holt, Mr. F. J. Lund, Mr. and Mrs. Sahacter.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The *Empress of Russia* left Shanghai for Nagasaki on March 15th and was due at Nagasaki yesterday.

The *Empress of Asia* left Shanghai for Manila on March 16th and is due at Hongkong on or about March 23rd.

Telegraphic advice from the Shanghai office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. states that the s.s. *Venezuela* left that port on March 15th for Manila, and is expected at this port on or about March 28th.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co's. s.s. *Ecuador*, according to cable advice from San Francisco, completed her eleventh voyage on March 1st, having arrived Home on that date.

The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., advises that the call of the s.s. *Nanking* at Hongkong, on her way to Manila, on or about March 22nd, has been cancelled, and the steamer will, therefore, proceed, as originally intended, direct from Shanghai to Manila, arriving in Hongkong from Manila on or about March 29th.

The Admiral Line's s.s. *Senator* sailed from Seattle on February 20th, calling at Yokohama, and is due to arrive at Hongkong about March 27th.

WEATHER REPORT.

March 17th, at 12.15 p.m. The cyclone has moved into the Pacific to the south-east of Japan, causing considerable increases of pressure over that region, and corresponding decreases over N. China; slight decreases are general elsewhere.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours, ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1st, 2.24 inches, against an average of 4·46 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. and S.E. winds, moderate; fair, light or misty.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the outcarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Flag & Rig	Berth	Captain	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
MARSEILLES via H'PHONG, SAIGON, S'PORE &c.	ANDRE LEBON	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 9th Apr.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'PORE, PENANG & C'BO &c.	NELLORE	Brit. str.	—		P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th Apr.
LONDON via LIVERPOOL via S'PORE, PENANG & C'BO &c.	ALPS MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
LONDON	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 29th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	VENEZUELA	Am. str.	—		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 26th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	NABEIO	Am. str.	—		CHINA MAIL S.S. Co., LTD.	On 3rd Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	PERSIA MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 5th Apr.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	MANILA MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 12th Apr.
SEATTLE	M. V. LIBBY MAINE	Am. str.	—		THE ADMIRAL LINE PACIFIC S.S. Co.	On 20th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	—		CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LD.	To-morrow.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	LUZON MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	End of Mar.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TANGO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at 11 A.M.
BUENOS, AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c.	HIMALAYA MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	End of Mar.
VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN F'CISCO &c.	ANYO MARU	Jap. str.	—		TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 31st inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Apr., at 11 A.M.
KOBE	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 20th inst., at D'light.
TIENTSIN	CHIPSHING	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 22nd inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 20th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU	Jap str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	PAUL LECAT	Fren. str.	—		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 1st Apr.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at Noon
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	Brit str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 21st inst., at 8 A.M.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 9 A.M.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	—		OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	—		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	BAIHONG	Brit. str.	2 b	J. W. EVANS	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 21st inst. at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	NAMSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN-DELI	VAN WAERWIJCK	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 3rd Apr.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 1st Apr., at 3 P.M.
CULCUTTA via S'PORE, P'ENG & RANGOON	YAMAGATA MARU	Jap. str.	—		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 11 A.M.
JAVA	TJIMANUK	Dut. str.	—		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	About 1st Apr

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc.
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NELLORE"	12th April	18th May	27th May

* Will take some Bottom Cargo for Rotterdam.—Not available for passengers.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.
Due Bombay about

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co. H. V. D. PARR
Superintendent.

Y. K. K.



YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).

NANYO MARU No. 1...
NANYO MARU No. 2...
NANYO MARU No. 3...
SODEGAURA MARU...
KYODO MARU No. 13...
TAMON MARU No. 1...
ASOSAN MARU
CHEIAN MARU
REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK AND OR SINGAPORE.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
M. KOBAYASHI,
AGENT,
TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.
TEL. 140 and 155. 112



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—
TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, BERN, PORT SAID, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAKAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOCK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—
CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.
M. HASHIMOTO.
General Agents.
Telephone No. 93 107

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER
via Shanghai, Nagasaki (or Moji) Kobe and Yokohama.

Steamer	From Hongkong,	Arrive Vancouver.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	... 19th March.	 9th April.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	... 29th March.	 16th April.
"MONTEAGLE"	... 5th April.	 29th April.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	... 24th April.	 12th May.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	... 7th May.	 28th May.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	... 22nd May.	 9th June.
"MONTEAGLE"	... 10th June.	 4th July.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	... 19th June.	 7th July.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	... 2nd July.	 23rd July.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	... 17th July.	 4th August.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	... 14th August	 1st September.
"MONTEAGLE"	... 20th August.	 13th September.

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HONGKONG. 62

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KOBE	"FO. KSANG"	Thurs., 20th Mar. D'light.
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Fri., 21st Mar. 8 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 21st Mar. 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE and PENANG	"NAMSANG"	Fri., 21st Mar. 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Sat., 22nd Mar. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Sun., 23rd Mar., D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 28th Mar. 3 p.m.
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ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY.

BRILLIANT SPEECH BY THE U.S AMBASSADOR.

Mr. J. W. Davis, the new United States Ambassador, made his first public speech in Great Britain at a luncheon given by the Pilgrims of Great Britain at the Savoy Hotel, the Duke of Connaught presiding. A very large and influential company assembled.

AMBASSADORS' FUNCTIONS.

Earl Curzon proposed the health of the American Ambassador. He said: The Ambassador is the latest of a long line of eminent men who in a similar capacity have been deputed by his Government to come here. It is a platitude to say that America is a country with the greatest resources in the world resources of men, material, money, moral, and spiritual resources—but nothing during my experience of public life has struck me as more remarkable than the unexhausted reservoir of public men whom America has at her disposal to send out on important diplomatic functions to the various countries of the world. The United States has, I believe, no diplomatic service in the old sense of the term. They are said to look rather askance at the old fashioned formularies and ways of European diplomacy, and I believe their Ambassadors and Envoys are liable to be displaced and replaced whenever a new Government enters into power. But that does not seem to matter the least in the world, for whatever the demand the supply is forthcoming, and this I will say, and you will endorse me, that in her choice of diplomatic representatives America always gives the best to us. (Cheers.) I have had the good fortune myself to be personally acquainted with the last eight American Ambassadors in this country.

Sometimes the United States has sent us great men of letters like James Russell Lowell and John Hay; sometimes great lawyers like Phelps and Choate, and I believe our guest of to-day may be added to that number; sometimes representative men connected with journalism or other spheres of public interest, like Whitelaw Reid and the late Mr. Page (hear, hear); sometimes the bearer of a great historic name like Robert Lincoln (Cheers.) When these Ambassadors come to this country they seem to fall instinctively into the system and range of our public life. I am not suggesting for a moment that they cease to be true Americans. I believe the Foreign Office would say that no more viligant exponents of the interests of their own country than the American Ambassadors are known in Downing Street. But if I may speak from our point of view, we look upon them as belonging to our race. We regard the American Ambassador as almost a domestic Ambassador. We take him into our public life.

MAKING OF PEACE.

We are standing upon the threshold of "a new era." I believe that never on any previous occasion have the problems which confronted our diplomats here and abroad been greater than those which are likely to be laid before us in the ensuing years. The war has been won, or all but won. I cannot help sometimes regretting that it was not prolonged a little longer in order to effect a more complete victory. (Cheers.) But even although the war has been won, peace has not been won. The winning of peace is the greatest constructive task that has ever been put on the shoulders of any combination of peoples. I venture upon this statement, that that task can only be successfully confronted if America and Great Britain stand side by side to shoulder the burden. (Cheers.) For more than a century past there has been no war between our two countries. During that time the ties of a common race, of common laws, and of a common language have been drawing us closer and closer together. (Cheers.) But throughout that time we have been living in a world where the old-fashioned rivalries, jealousies, dangers, and competitions have surrounded us on every side It has been, essentially, not free from wars—wars dynastic, wars for frontiers, wars for ambition, wars for trade. He must be blind who does not see that if we do not get out of that era now—the most golden opportunity the world has ever seen—the war will have been thrown away, and he must be blinder still who does not see that the leaders in that task, bringing us to a higher plane and in pursuit of a higher ideal, are the United States and Great Britain. (Cheers.)

If your country and mine stand together we can make peace—such a peace as we desire. And when I say your country and mine, I am not eliminating the co-operation of our great Allies on the Continent. But I am speaking of the English-speaking peoples when I say that if we stand together we can make the peace we desire, and if we remain together after the peace we can guarantee it for the future. (Cheers.) Our two countries govern or administer something like 500,000,000 of the population of the globe, which, I believe, is rather more than one-third. That means that the balance of the world's destinies is in our grasp. We can swing it this way or that Men's eyes are now directed to Paris We hope—it is our strongest aspiration—that from the discussions of Paris there may emerge a League of Nations as a guarantee of that future of the world which is about to be settled. (Cheers.) We know that in any case the League of the Nations who have fought and suffered together in this war and won this victory will abide. But even supposing that in either of these respects these dreams should fail, there is another dream which must survive and remain—the dream of the English-speaking races. (Cheers.) It is to that League more than to any other that the world will have to look in future as the guardian and trustee of the liberties and life, very likely even the frontiers, of the new nationalities, who have struggled into existence, and whose future we have have to secure. These are no new reflections. They are the accepted commonplaces of the best minds on both sides. (Cheers.)

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

The moment a treaty is signed the difficulties will begin. The great war work will be the post-peace work. All sorts of attempts will be made to sow dissensions between your country and mine. They are already being started by an active German propaganda. There will always be differences of opinion, of points of view, of temperament, of interests, between our two countries. But I stand here on behalf of the Foreign Office to say that these are merely as grains of friendship and true union between your country and ours. (Cheers.) We look to you to remind us of the true things, the big things, the material things, that lie ahead. We regard you as the custodian of the noble principles which have fallen in this country and elsewhere from the lips of your own President, and we treat you as a partner in the great task which devolves upon us both. (Cheers.) I ask you all to give a hearty welcome to the new Ambassador, and to wish him every possible success in the great task to which he is about to devote his energies. (Loud cheers.)

"THE LAST RED YEARS."

The American Ambassador, responding, expressed his keen sense of the honour done him by the gathering and proceeded: Nor can I let slip this opportunity to voice for the people of the United States their deep appreciation of the splendid reception which Great Britain has just given to their Chief Magistrate. The gracious hospitality of their Majesties, the King and Queen, the marked friendliness of your citizens, the manifold courtesies extended to the President and Mrs. Wilson on every hand, have gone home to the heart of America, and have forged another and a lasting link in the chain which unites us. (Cheers.)

COMMUNITY OF AIMS.

The late Mr. Page and many others, I am sure, have spoken to you with an eloquence, which I cannot hope to rival, of the ties which have bound, and which must always bind, the English-speaking nations in a common understanding. They have dwelt upon the community of speech which removes from us the curse of Babel and its confusion of tongues; upon our common literature, by means of which we drink from the same eternal spring: upon our common history, telling to generation after generation the story of trials endured and battles won by our ancestors; and above all upon the common ideals of justice and of liberty, secured by law and enjoyed in order, which through all the years have inspired our people. And in confirmation of the blessings which flow from all these things they have pointed again and again to the fact that on the Canadian frontier our countries meet in the longest common boundary in the world, so little marked and guarded that the traveller crosses it without perception until some chance flag or ensign warns him that territorial sovereignty has changed although speech and custom and manner of life has not Those are trite and familiar themes if you choose; but they are trite and familiar only as all great things are. The axioms of science, the great principles of the moral law are trite and familiar also, and yet they are the things by which men and nations live and move and have their being. Such things cannot be too often repeated; and had I the opportunity I would say to every American, and would repeat to every Briton—"These are indeed your kinsmen; study them; understand them, learn to give and take with them, and guard their friendship as a sacred thing." (Cheers.)

But after the history of these last red years how little need there seems for such a lesson. Has it not been burned into our hearts by the fires of war, and marked in Pentecostal blood on the lintels of our homes? I would not wish to weaken by any exaggeration of phrase the tribute of America and her people to the manner in which Great Britain and the Britons have borne themselves throughout this war, but it would not be easy to exaggerate, if one desired, their admiration for your courage, your steadfastness, and your dogged endurance. From the fateful days of August, 1914, when you made your prompt decision, when in support of your pledged word to martyred Belgium you threw into the trembling scales all that you had and all that you might hope to be, their pulse has beat with sympathy and understanding, for they knew that you, God helping you, could do no other. They watched your heroic army throw itself across the Channel and fight its way through four long years all the way from Mons and back to Mons again. (Cheers.) They marvelled as its numbers grew in spite of the waste of constant fighting to some seven million men engaged at a single time upon more than seven fronts of battle. They heard your far-flung Dominions and Dependencies answer to your call from the four quarters of the globe, and saw "the swarthy sons of alien races and your foes of yesterday rush to put their living bodies between England and England's enemies." They witnessed your Navy sweep from the ocean the vaunted warships of Germany, and felt that while the Allied Fleets held the sea against her the outcome of the struggle could not be doubtful, no matter how long the end might be delayed. They noted the fashion in which your men and women at home gave up not only all their ease but their most cherished liberties, and spared themselves no labour, however menial, and no privation, however great, that might help in the glorious cause; and they bowed very low in reverence before the long and ever lengthening roll of those who

"In the glorious morning of their days,
For England's sake lost all but England's praise."

Without taking so much as a single leaf from the well-earned laurels that crown the victorious brows of heroic France, or Italy, or Belgium, or Serbia, or others of the Allies, is it too much to paraphrase the words of the dying Pitt, and say that "England has saved herself by her exertions, and may well have saved the world by her example"? (Cheers.) What that example meant for us when at last our hour had struck it would be difficult indeed to put in words. We, like yourselves, were a non-military nation, and a sudden conversion to a nation given over to war would have seemed well nigh impossible if your experience had not been before us. Our industries were devoted to the arts of peace. We had to learn from you how to turn our ploughshares into swords, and into spears our pruning hooks. We were jealous, as you have ever been, of any interference by Government in the intimate affairs of daily life, and each American boasted with your poet that.

"Save his own soul's light overhead,
None leads him and none ever led."

But we had to learn from you to submit to Governmental control in the most intimate details, laying down for the time our liberty of action that we might some day take it up again. Indeed, it was not necessary to look across the ocean for inspiration, for Canada was working these miracles at our very doors. (Cheers.)

AMERICA IN THE WAR.

I come to you with the title of American Ambassador, but I am in truth only the last of many whom my country has lately sent. With the aid of your gallant sailors and seamen, she has despatched abroad within the last eighteen months 2,000,000 others, whose diplomacy is of the most practical kind. They came, I fondly believe, with all the zeal and spirit of true Crusaders, and they left behind them many more equally ready for the great adventure. We are not ashamed of them; and we venture to hope that you have found them not unworthy companions of your fighting men. We wished nothing better for them when we sent them out than that they should do battle with an equal courage, tenacity, and endurance. Some of them will not go home again; and if our losses seem, by reason of number, less grievous in the aggregate than your own, I ask you to remember that, after all, one cannot keep and balance books in the matter of human lives. (Hear, hear.) Those who are gone have entered into eternal comradeship; and whatever else the war may leave behind it, I dwell with hopeful pride on these reunions that the coming years will bring, when British and American survivors of the Great War will sit down side by side to tell again the story of valorous deeds against a common foe. (Cheers.) And now comes victory, complete, overwhelming, satisfying, adequate; the military power of Germany abased, her dreams of world conquest dissipated, and the evil men who loosed this horror on the world driven one after another from their seats of power. The world rests on its arms, and breathes again, and turns, with no light estimate of the task, to the labour of peace and reconstruction. Of a certainty it will call for all we have of wisdom, of courage, of faith, and of self-restraint. It is a happy augury that already we have agreed in terms upon the broad outlines that the settlement must take, and have proclaimed this agreement before all the world. Surely the wish is not merely father to the thought when I express my conviction that in matters of detail we will be in equal harmony. I am so convinced because I believe that the same great ideals and purposes animate both Great Britain and America, and because I am sure that there can be no rightful conflict between our fundamental interests in the final adjustment, for, as has been finely said:—

"This we may know certainly; this we may hold to confidently; that which is right can harm no man; that which is wrong can profit no man. Though all other lights swing and circle, this is the pole-star by which we may safely steer."

THE SPOILER AND THE SPOILS.

It is in this spirit that we mean to strive for justice, exact, complete, and even-handed to all men, whether friend or foe; a justice which does not shrink from demanding that the spoiler shall return all that he has taken from its rightful owner, and shall restore, so far as human hands can do it, the havoc which his crimes have caused; which will be equally scrupulous to see that no man or nation shall suffer wrong without redress or bear punishment without deserving it; which will not be turned aside from its proper ends by sentimentality on the one hand, or passion on the other, and which will fix its constant vision not on the past or the present alone, but on the long future as well. And with this justice, and by very reason of it, we plan for a broader freedom for ourselves and for all mankind. We ask to be free from the constant fear of war and from the chains and trammels which that fear imposes. We desire to rejoice once more at home in the ancient liberties which have come down to us through the centuries, and to enjoy abroad security upon all our rightful errands. And believing that the statement that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed" is not an empty phrase but a living truth, we look with confidence for the day when all the nations of the earth shall know this as the truth which shall make them free. (Cheers.)

But since eternal vigilance is the price both of justice and of liberty, we propose to set up due safeguards for their maintenance. The "armed doctrine" of irresponsible power must give place in international, as it has in private affairs, to the rule of common right. Law must rise superior to brute force. The moral code must govern States as it governs men; and the nations of the world must pledge this each to each in mutual league and covenant. (Cheers.) Such is the harvest which the world must reap from the precious seed so freely sown on the battlefields of this war. These are the things which we must do if we would keep faith with all our sacred dead. It is the promise of these things which reddens now all the morning sky, and it is in the the light of this new day that Great Britain and the United States are to walk, God willing, in unshaken trust and firm companionship. (Cheers.)

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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
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TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
March 18th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Piano by Collard & Collard
Piano by Sandon Steedman, Londo
Piano by Ernst Kaps—Dresden.
Cottage Piano by Moutrie.
(in good condition).
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TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
March 18th 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:—
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.
DRAWNWORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners, 18 by 54 in.
ALSO
A few lots of Attaché Cases and Bellow Valises.
(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
March 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels, and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets, new and second-hand.
ALSO
Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) with all accessories, Pianos in good condition, one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, and one American Ice Chest.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JENKIN, Esq., C.B.E., to sell by Public Auction,
On WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
March 19th and 20th, 1919, commencing each day at 5 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF
POSTAGE STAMPS,
Comprising:—Great Britain, Colonies and Possessions, Japan and China, Argentine and Chili, Cuba, Liberia, Mexico, Macao, Nicaragua, Phillippines, &c., &c.,
ALSO
3 Albums each containing the nucleus of a collection,
AND
1 Album with about 800 good specimens.
On view from Monday, March 17th.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 4th, 1919. [381

The Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. F. W. SMITH & Co., Chefoo, to sell by Public Auction,
On FRIDAY,
March 21st, 1919, commencing at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A further small consignment of
EMBROIDERED LINEN TEA CLOTHS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, &c., &c.
These articles are of exceptional value equal to best Convent work, &c., &c.,
Comprising:—
Tea Cloths, Tea Serviettes, Tea Cosys, Camisoles, Night Gowns, Blouse Lengths, Collars, Bedspreads, &c., &c.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
ON THURSDAY,
March 20th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., &c.
removed to sale rooms for convenience of sale.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction.
On SATURDAY,
March 22nd, 1919, at 12.30 NOON, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
30/35 H. P. FOUR CYLINDER SIX SEATER
"STUDEBAKER" CAR,
in good running order.
The Car may be seen by arrangement with the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, March 14th, 1919.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(For Account of the Concerned),
On TUESDAY,
March 25th, 1919, at 5.30 P.M., at AH KING'S SLIPWAY.
The Houseboat "Flora", Recently overhauled and painted inside and out. Complete with all accessories including Dinghy, Icebox, lavatory, new sails &c., &c. and ready for immediate use.
Inspecting orders from the Undersigned—or from March 24th.
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

On FRIDAY,
March 28th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHINESE PROCELAIN AND CURIOS,
Comprising:—
A variety of 5-coloured and 3 coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese Cloisonne, Amber, Jadestone, Crystal and Agate Vases and Ornaments, Beads, etc, Carved Bamboo Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles,
ALSO
Old Lacquered Screens, Embroideries, &c, &c &c.
The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tewkwong Periods.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view day of sale.
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1919.

FOR SALE.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.
DESCRIPTION:—
Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke.
Boiler, 12 x 10', working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.
To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler,
ALSO
Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,
AND
2 Navigating Compasses.
At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong's shipyard.
Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.
Terms:—Cash.
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Hongkong, February 20th, 1919 [231

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
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Arrived Hongkong on March 12th, 1919,
FROM LONDON, COLOMBO & STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised, No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent
Hongkong, March 14th, 1919 [1

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARS ILLES in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON 5th inst., requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining unclaimed after the 12th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 25th inst., or they will not be recognized
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
J TOURTET,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, March 5th, 1919. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWIJCK"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 19th inst. at NOON will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 12th, 1919. [465

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE Steamship
"WALTON HALL,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 21st March, 1919, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 20th March, at 2.15 P.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1919. [475

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
"LAOMEDON"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after March 15th.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 31st, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before April 4th, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 14th, 1919. [480

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service rom JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

15

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

FOR LONDON:—

S.S. "WALTON HALL" sailing March 22nd.

S.S. "CITY OF BRISTOL" sailing April 15th.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope as Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton

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C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 19th Mar. Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HOIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 20th Mar. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Mar. Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 24th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG"	On 25th Mar. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	TUESDAY,	18th Mar. at 1 P.M.
HAITAO"	Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	FRIDAY,	21st Mar. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
	1919		
NELLORE	12th April.	18th May	27th May.

* Will take same bottom Cargo for Rotterdam.—Not available for passengers.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES
		tons	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	*SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,520...THURS.	20th Mar. at 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU	12,300...FRI	28th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ...	• NIKKO MARU	9,600...TUES.	1st Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE			
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	INABA MARU ... ——	SAT. 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.	
	KAMO MARU ...	15,930 SAT. 5th Apr. at 11 A.M.	
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS., IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU...	13,760...WED. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.	
	NIKKO MARU ..	9,600...WED. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.	
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL ...	For date of sailing Apply at the Company's Office		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO			
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	† YAMAGATA MARU ——	... FRI. 21st Mar. at 11 A.M.	

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU SAT., 22nd Mar. at 11 A.M.
†‡ SUWA MARU MON., 5th May, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	... 5th April.
KOREA MARU	20,000	... 25th April, From Y'HAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	... 29th April, From Y'HAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	... 22nd May, From Y'HAMA
TENYO MARU	22,000	... 5th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, HALEOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	... Mar. 31st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	... May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,300	... July, 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT"	...20,000 ...	On or about 1st April.
	"NERA"	10,000 ...	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX"	20,000 ...	do. 20th May.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT-SAID	"ANDRE LEBON"	20,000 ...	On or about 9th April.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

[2

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALPS MARU Saturday, 29th March.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"SIAM MARU" Thursday, 20th March.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" End of March.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"SIAM MARU" Thursday, 20th March.

BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" End of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"MANILA MARU" Saturday, 12th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Sunday, 23rd March.

JAPAN PORTS.—Nagasaki, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 27th March, at 9 A.M.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 23rd March, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry).	(10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
April 3rd, 1919.	April 24th, 1919

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Ice House Street.

Prince's Buildings. Tel. 1043

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Europe (via Negapatam)	*Shidzuoka Maru*	19th Mar
Manila and Australia	*Taiyuan*	19th Mar
Canada	*Empress of Asia*	23rd Mar.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	*Joshin Maru*	Tuesday, 18th, 8.00 A M
Saigon	*Hanmet*	Tuesday, 18th 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Tuesday, 18th 1.00 P M
Foochow *Shanghai and *North China	*Ningshin*	Tuesday, 18th, 4.00 P M
Saigon	*Lienshing*	Tuesday, 18th, 5.00 P M
Swatow	*Cornelia*	Tuesday, 18th, 5.00 P M
Swatow and *Bangkok	*Childar*	Wednesday, 19th, 10.00 A M
*Shanghai and *North China	*Tean*	Wednesday, 19th, 10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VANCOUVER	*Empress of Japan*	Wednesday, 19th, Registration ... 9.45 A M, Letters ... 10.30 A M
Haiphong	*Hanoi*	Wednesday, 19th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai, N. China, and *Japan via Kobe	*Shidzuoka Maru*	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Thursday, 20th, 10.00 A M
*Shanghai, and North China	*Sunning*	Thursday, 20th, 11.00 A M
*Shanghai and *North China	*Wingsang*	Thursday, 20th, 5.00 P M
Japan via Kobe	*Fooksang*	Thursday, 20th, 5.00 P M
Japan via Moji, Honolulu, & *San Francisco	*Anyo Maru*	Friday, 21st, 11.00 A M
Swatow Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Loongsang*	Friday, 21st, 2.00 P M
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai, *North China, *Japan via *Nagasaki, Canada, *United States, *Central and South America and *Europe via Victoria, B.C.	*Fushimi Maru*	Saturday, 22nd, Registration 9.15 A M, Letters ... 10.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *Europe via Suez	*Inaba Maru*	Saturday, 22nd Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 10.30 A M
Swatow and *Bangkok	*Luchow*	Monday, 24th, 9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Sinkiang*	Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A M
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	*Tango Maru*	Wednesday, 26th, Registration 9.45 A M, Letters 9.30 A M
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe	*Aki Maru*	Friday, 28th, 10.00 A M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Nikko Maru*	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA
Messrs. FRANK WATERHOUSE & Co.'s
PACIFIC PORTS
Trade & Service Bureau.
11, Ice House St.
Tel. 696. [410

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.

RABBITS. HARES.

SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.

PURITY. EXCELLENCE.

68

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	" 27,500,000
Reserve Funds	" 6,180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tobyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaja, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank London and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1919. [52

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

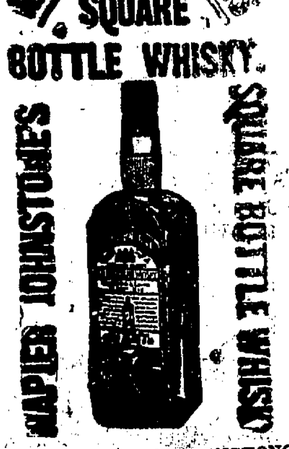
Hongkong, November 2nd, 1914. 10

COMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	March 15th
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.91
Credits, at 4 months' sight	4.98
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	73½
Credits, at 60 days' sight	75½
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	144½
On Manila.—On demand—Pesos	149
On Singapore.—On demand	138
On Batavia.—On demand	177½
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	60½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.40 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.80
Bar Silver per oz	47⅞d.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

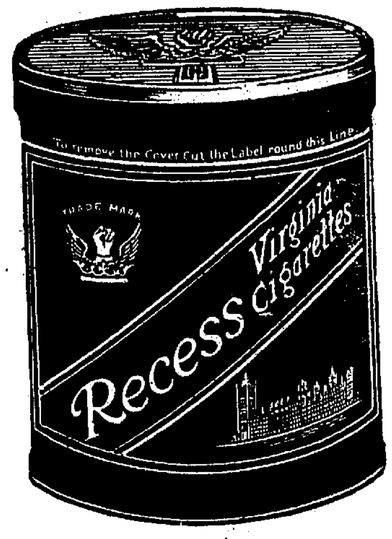


SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
JARDINE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from All Wine Merchants. 27

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.

A Large Size Cigarette.



Packed in Air-Tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured by

Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd London

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

Phone 2566.

CIVIL ENGINEERS. Telegraphic Address
KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG. BROSSARD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.

Agencies:—Saigon, Singapore, Peking and Tientsin.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

13

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Lafitte, Paris.

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves	" 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1915. 109

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital	... Francs 45,000,000
Paid Up	" 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)	
Chairman of the Board of Directors	André Berthelot
General Manager	A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking

Shanghai	Saigon
Tientsin	Haiphong
Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Vladivostock

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency. Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.
Hongkong September 25th, 1918. [68

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1917.)

Authorised Capital	$30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$12,279,800
Reserve Funds	$ 3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

(Peking): Haiting, Tungchow. (North): Miyun, Chohsien, Pahsien. Niuiansan. Hsuanhua. (Chihli): Tientsin, Paotingfu, Lutai, Tsinhaisien, Sangfang, Shuntehfu, Tangshan, Taming, Choluhsien, Weinsien. (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiehling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suiwafu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kungchuling, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaipingsien (Hupeh): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu); Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiangpo. (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien. (Shansi): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Tatungfu. (Honan): Kaifung, Chowkiakow, Hsuhsien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiungchow. (Fukien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankong. Chuanchowfu, Changchowfu, Santuao. (Cheklang): Hanchow, Shaoshing, Huchowfu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi. Yuyao, Haimen (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchowfu, Chintenchen, Chian. (Anwhei): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangfow, Luchowfu, Tatung, Tungki, Luan. (Szechuen): (Kweichow): Kweiyangfu, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchungfu. (Suiyuan): Kweihwating, Paotowchen (Tsahar): Kalgan, Fengtien, (Urga): Urga, Hakiatao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 24th, 1919. 371

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10th, 1917. [64

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/ =	$15,000,000
Silver	$21,000,000
	$36,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq.—Chairman.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.—Deputy Chairman
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 13th, 1919.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital		£1,500,000
Subscribed	"	1,125,000
Paid-up	"	562,500
Reserve Fund	"	550,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, December 26th, 1918. [54

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